

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 163.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1807.

[4 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A STYLE of building, adopted in France many years ago, denominated building *en Pisé*, has lately been strongly recommended by some individuals in this country, to the notice of the public. If the statements published in some very respectable periodical publications, and particularly in Nicholson's Journal, may be depended upon as applicable to this country, the utility of the invention in particular situations, and under certain circumstances, would be very great. To gentlemen of landed property, whose correct ideas of taste are not offended by the modest obtrusion upon their demesne of the humble cottage, or whose hearts are cheered by such visible demonstrations of comfort, connected with industry; but who have not the usual material of building cheaply at hand, a well authenticated account of the practical utility of this method of building would be truly acceptable.

Permit me, therefore, to enquire, through the medium of your widely-circulating miscellany, if any of your correspondents know any thing of the adoption of this building in *Pisé*, in this country, what has been its expence, the minutiae of the process, and what its success, with the length of time it hath been submitted to trial?—Every particular relating to so interesting a subject, would be welcome. I should presume to the public, as well as to, Sir,

The Boyce,

Sept. 20, 1807.

—Yours, &c.

J. H. MOGGRIDGE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the DISCOVERY of a GROUP of ISLANDS in the SOUTH-SEA, by the SPANISH FRIGATE LA PALA.

IN the voyage from Manilla to Lima, the Spanish frigate, *La Pala*, belonging to the Philippine Company, commanded by Don Juan Baptiste Monteverde, discovered on the 18th of February, 1806, a group of Islands, twenty-nine in number, the southernmost of

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which is situated in 3 deg. 29 min. north latitude, and 162 deg. 5 min. east longitude from Cadiz.

These Islands occupy a space of ten leagues from north-east to south-west, and are separated from each other by channels of one or two leagues in breadth. They are low, covered with wood, intersected with rivers, and well inhabited. On the frigate coming in sight of the Islands, the inhabitants, who are of the most pacific disposition, first approached her in two canoes, to the number of twenty-one, and having come within musket-shot, they ceased rowing, and held up some cocoa-nuts to the Spanish sailors, at the same time shouting and making signs. The frigate cleared her sails, and hoisted the Spanish colours; which manœuvre having apparently excited some apprehensions in the islanders, the Spanish colours were struck, and a white flag hoisted, the crew at the same time calling and making signs to the canoes to approach.

Having come alongside, they gave the Spaniards some cocoa-nuts, without demanding any thing in return, but none of them could be persuaded to come on board. The crew of the frigate then distributed among them some old knives, iron rings, and pieces of red cloth; and this liberality excited such joy and gratitude in these good people, that they immediately stripped their canoes to make presents to the Spaniards; their nets, their fish-hooks, their cocoa-nut-shells, which served them for drinking-cups, their enormous hats, made of the leaves of the palm-tree, were all in a moment removed on board the frigate, and they at length proceeded to strip themselves of their only garment, fastened round their waist, in order to testify their gratitude to their benefactors. Still they were not content with themselves, and gave the Spaniards to understand that they would return to their Island to fetch other presents, requesting, by signs, that the frigate would wait for them.

These islanders are tall, well made, robust, and active. They are of an

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olive

olive colour, have flat noses, and black curled hair of considerable length. In each canoe was a venerable old man, naked like the others, and who appeared to be their chief. One very remarkable circumstance is, that these two men were white, had aquiline noses, and had more of the air of Spaniards than of Savages.

Captain Monteverde observed that these islanders bore a considerable resemblance in their features and conduct to the inhabitants of the islands of St. Bartholomew, of Capa, and Ibictai, where he landed in the year 1800, then being in the frigate *La Philippine*, commanded by Don Juan Ibarguitia.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MY attention has lately been turned towards the property of that curious shrub called the sensitive-plant, which, you well know, assumes a languid appearance, upon its being brought into contact with any substance whatever; if you think the following observations have any tendency to account for this phenomenon, and are worthy of a place in your widely circulated Miscellany, an early insertion will much oblige a constant reader.

Every thing in nature seems in some measure impregnated with that property or perhaps substance which the ancient, called *Anima Mundi*, or Elementary Fire: now as all things, which stand in the common nature of this lower world, have this fire in a greater or lesser proportion, only as they are in this or that place, where more or less of it is offered to be received by them, or as they are in their own nature capable of receiving more of it than others are; and then if we suppose the nature of the sensitive-plant is to possess more of this fire than any other plant whatever; then it must, by the nature of it, when any thing touches it, impart a great deal of its fire, or electricity, into that thing by which it is touched; because that had less of it than was possessed by this curious plant. Therefore, till the sensitive-plant has had time to recover its vigour, by receiving from the air a fresh supply of this fire, its leaves and branches hang in a languid state, from the great loss of that which it has imparted to some other substance. To illustrate this idea more clearly, if you set any small plant, or tree, in a pot, upon a cake of resin, and then electrify the tree, even though it were a willow, whose leaves are very long and slender, yet it would be so acted

upon, that its leaves will be raised up in such a manner as to strike the observer with a considerable degree of surprise: and the moment you touch even but one of its leaves, the whole tree becomes as languid as the sensitive-plant would be, if touched by any other substance; this appears to me to give as good a proof of the truth of this conjecture relative to the sensitive-plant, as the nature of the thing will admit of. T.W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING frequently during the present and former summer, (particularly in the hottest weather,) heard families complain of having *ropy* bread, and *ropy* liquor, that is, beer, perry, or cyder, and having never met with any thing in the least elucidating the phenomenon of *ropiness*, I shall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who will throw some light on a subject which appears to me curious; and no doubt such communication would be beneficial to society, if an explanation of the cause and a mode of preventing or curing the effect, (which renders the article it seizes unfit for the use of man,) were made known to the public through the medium of your excellent miscellany.

I beg leave to add, that by *ropiness*, I mean a certain glutinous tenacious quality, which bread or liquor sometimes acquires, rendering it so adhesive as to run into strings resembling ropes, when an endeavour is made to separate it. This disease, (for which I have never heard of a cure,) is in bread deemed infectious. Whether it is the incipient stage of the putrefactive fermentation, or proceeds from some other cause, I am totally unable to decide, and am, Sir,

*Eastham, Worcestershire, Your's, &c.*  
Sept. 17, 1807. T. DAVIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NO man can possibly be a greater admirer of Handel's music than myself, and I am willing to subscribe to every encomium, which Mr. Marshall, (in Vol. xxiii. page 225) bestows on his sacred works, though at the same time, I confess, I cannot agree with him, on another subject of the same letter. His contempt of modern music, in opposition to that of his favourite author, seems, in my opinion, not justified by his mode of reasoning. Handel, as is well known, excelled in no species of composition



composition more than in that of sacred song; it was his forte, his master-piece. On the other hand, the lightest and most trifling compositions of our own times, are those little pieces, termed "Sonatinas, Divertimentos, Jigs," &c.\* but which can hardly be deemed the prevailing taste of the day, being merely designed for the convenience as well as encouragement of young practitioners; yet these are put in competition with the former, and the result is applied, in general terms, to all modern music. It strikes me in the same light, as if, by opposing Bacon's or Locke's philosophical works to the contents of those little books, which are put into the hands of children with a similar design, we should thence conclude, that modern literature is on the decline. If we wish to appreciate the true merit of the present style of music, the investigation ought to be conducted on very different principles: sacred music should be opposed to sacred music, secular to secular, and instrumental to instrumental; the various beauties or defects of either should be clearly ascertained and their difference of character and effect strictly examined. Such an investigation, it must be owned, would prove highly useful and beneficial to the musical world, and greatly tend to the improvement and perfection of our style. In proceeding, however with my remarks in some measure, on this plan, it is not so much my intention to execute such a design, as to observe some methodical order in their arrangement.

Concerning sacred music, which is, I believe, what Mr. M. understands by the theology of music, (he says,) "that it has no place in the modern pursuit of this source of improvement and pleasure." A distinction ought to be observed here, in as far as this passage concerns either the public in general, or composers in particular. The public, I believe, are as fond of sacred music now, as ever, or rather more so: witness, our overflowing houses in the lent-season, to hear the oratorios, whereas Stanley or Handel, notwithstanding the small scale of the theatres in their time, were not able to half fill them, except now and then when the

king happened to visit them; witness also the numerous editions of Handel's songs, constantly publishing in this metropolis; all which could not be the case, if the theology of music had no place among the people, if they did not delight in hearing it as well as in practising it themselves. The above assertion, however, as it concerns composers, is, in a great measure, but too true. Formerly, sacred music used to be the chief employment of the first men of genius and scientific knowledge, whilst the cultivation of secular songs was left to the care of inferior composers. Now, the case is altered: our great masters dedicate their time to the service of the theatre or concert exclusively, and that of the temple is almost totally disregarded. Whether it be that the great lustre of Handel's fame in that department has so damped the spirits of succeeding composers, as to extinguish every hope of success in their bosoms, or whatever other circumstance may have been the cause, certain it is, that a style of music so peculiarly characteristic; solemn, yet pleasing; chaste, yet highly interesting; is left without cultivation, doomed, like the untilled land, to bear no fruit. Yet, notwithstanding this great defect, it is not impossible to gather some few specimens of the present day sufficient, at least, to prove that the modern style is not so enervated or feeble as to be unfit for solemn purposes. I need only mention Haydn's Creation to prove my assertion, the first part of which, in particular, I think, will bear a comparison with some of Handel's best pieces.

As for secular music, or as Mr. M. expresses it, "the ethics of music," they are included by him in the same predicament with the former, as having no place in modern pursuits. It is, however, the general opinion, that our modern songs are a very great improvement upon those of former times, Handel's alone excepted; for, as these were taken from the works of the most celebrated authors, and *their* words being combined with *his* music, they will ever remain a pattern of high excellence. Nevertheless whoever will take the trouble to examine the best and most popular productions of the present day, will soon be convinced that these last are not much inferior to the former in merit: the style of music being well calculated for the purpose, the poetry often elegant, and the subject, on the score of morality, generally chaste. In proving these points, I must be excused from mentioning local authors: suffice

\* Sonatinas and Divertimentos may be modern terms, but many of Handel's little pieces answer the same description of music, which is generally understood by them, as his water-music, &c. As for Jigs and Variations, they were in vogue long before Handel's time, who did not seem to dislike them; for in a Collection of his Overtures, not less than seven are terminated by *Giacet*.

suffice it, therefore, only to notice Haydn's first and third canzonets in his first set: the Mermaid's song, and "My mother bids me bind my hair;" than which, nothing can be more innocently pleasing, or more simple and beautiful. Under this species of composition, however, I must except the modern chorus, which certainly is wretched and paltry beyond all description.

In instrumental music, modern compositions are, and I think, deservedly, in very high repute; and though it is this class, which Mr. M. seems chiefly to object to, yet, as variety of character is known to be its most prominent feature, it will be allowed, that a judicious disposition of such materials must ever be productive of great effects. Indeed, whatever is in the power of musical sounds to accomplish, in order to please the ear or interest the mind, is here discernible in a most eminent degree. Among a great variety of compositions of this description, I shall only refer to the first and last movements of Haydn's celebrated overture in D, as elegant specimens of a manly and nervous style, and to the second movement of the same piece as an example of sweetly pleasing melody; but as for the spirit, and fire of his famous overture *La chasse*, it stands unrivalled by any production whatsoever of former times. In this short enquiry I have confined myself to Haydn's works, but those of many other composers might have been introduced with equal propriety.

With regard to some of Mr. M's. practical observations, I must beg leave to deviate from him entirely. When he recommends it to musical professors to "initiate their pupils in Handel, and cultivate an early taste for such elevated entertainment as he affords," is it meant to exclude modern music altogether from their practice? This, indeed, would be the only way to disgust them with that composer, as variety is the life and soul of music, and a sameness may be found in every author, however great. But if this is not his meaning, then I can only say, that there is nothing new in his proposition, as that author's songs are pretty well known by all young students. It is, besides, I believe, the opinion of every experienced teacher, that if Handel's music is to be played well, nothing will more effectually contribute towards it, than a thorough acquaintance with modern compositions, as the spirited, though regular passages of these, must endow the practitioner with a facility of execution, which

is absolutely necessary in the performance of Handel's songs or choruses. For, though these last may be simple in point of melody, in the construction of their parts, which cannot well be omitted (being, indeed, the principal source of the dignity and sublimity of all sacred music) they are extremely complicated, and, therefore, not easily performed. Nor is this great execution of modern compositions, this "piece of legerdmain, or slight-of-hand performance," &c. in fact any thing new: instances of the same kind may be found in great abundance in the works of Handel himself. I need only refer the reader to the last movements of his first and second organ concertos, or to almost any one of his other concertos or overtures, and he will there find the very "frippery and nonsense of modern execution" itself. Even the instrumental parts to some of his most sacred songs are of this description as in the following ones: "So rapid thy course is," in *Judas Maccabæus*; and "O thou that tellest," "Why do the nations," and "Thou shalt break them," in the *Messiah*. Indeed, it can hardly be supposed, that instrumental music should so tamely proceed in its modulations as vocal. When sounds are produced artificially by means of mechanical operations, something more is required to enliven a melody, than when they are drawn from the very organs of nature, assisted by the powers of articulation, which gives sense and meaning to every note. It is this discrimination between nature and art, so eminently conspicuous in Handel's works as well as those of other great masters, which must ever be considered as the first and principal cause of the pleasure we receive in hearing them performed. Those, therefore, who labour not under the prejudices of a sickly ear, operating like a sickly appetite in rejecting wholesome food, will not very easily be persuaded to confine themselves in their amusements to one species of composition alone: but, like the bee, sucking honey from every flower, they will be pleased with what is beautiful or sublime, in whatever shape or garb they may find it. The ancient and the modern style, vocal and instrumental music, the tender and affecting strain, and the bold and spirited movement, all will conspire to encrease their delight, and by relieving each other, serve to heighten the general effect.

Your's, &c.

*Leman-street,*  
*April 21, 1807.*

J. F. HERING.  
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To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
MR. Marshall's letter, in page 225 of vol. xxiii. on the peculiar excellencies of the composition of Handel, greatly interested a small circle of the admirers of that "Giant" of Harmony, to whose notice I had the pleasure to introduce it; and I am not sorry to have this opportunity of faintly expressing to Mr. Marshall our most hearty thanks.

I have with eagerness perused every succeeding number of your copious and useful miscellany, but in vain, for "the lively satisfaction of knowing," from better resources than my own, "what minds conceived sentiments of such affecting simplicity and forcible truth," as, by the help of that mighty master, must ever continue

"To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul"

of all who share, in their physical construction, the common care of the great Author of Nature. As of means toward supplying this desideratum, even Mr. Cappel Lofft and Dr. Calcott have confessed themselves deficient, I offer my mite of information, in the hope that it may prove a clue to the farther researches of those gentlemen, or any other of your correspondents, by way of furnishing a complete answer to Mr. Marshall's enquiry.

My common-place book tells me, that the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the *Messiah*, were compiled by Charles Jennens, esq. a non-conformist gentleman of considerable property in Leicestershire, who in his youth was so remarkable for the number of his servants, the splendour of his equipages, and the profusion of his table, that from this excess of pomp he acquired the title of Solyman the Magnificent. He died December 20, 1773, at a stately mansion erected by himself, at Gopsal, in his native county.

The *Messiah* was first performed in 1741.

The following is the order in which some of Handel's other oratorios were first performed or published; and I have subjoined the names of such other authors of the words as chance placed within my reach.

*Esther*, the first oratorio attempted in this country, was composed in 1720, for the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons; and eleven years afterward performed in action by the children of the Chapel Royal, at the house of their master, Mr. Bernard

Gates; and soon after by the same singers at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand; the instrumental parts by the gentlemen of the Philharmonic Society. This is said to have first suggested to Handel the idea of bringing oratorios upon the stage, which he did in the following year (1732), when *Esther* was performed for ten nights at the Haymarket. The poetry of that oratorio was by Mr. Humphrys.

*Jephtha*\* was produced in 1732. Written by Dr. Morell.

*Deborah* was brought forward at the Haymarket in March 1733.

On occasion of a public act at Oxford, *Athaliah* was performed in the following summer. Written by Mr. Humphrys.

*Alexander's Feast*, 1735.

*Israel in Egypt*, 1738.

*L'Allegro, il Penseroso, ed il Moderato*, 1739. From Milton; but the compiler, for the duet, "As steals the morn," also made use of Shakespeare. Vide the speech of Prospero in the *Tempest*, act 5, sc. 2.

*Saul*, composed, I understand, in 1738, but first performed in 1740. From this period, excepting a few instrumental pieces, Handel devoted his talents solely to oratorios; and in the following year, as before stated, with the literary assistance of Mr. Jennens, he produced the *Messiah*.

*Samson*, 1742. Written by Newburgh Hamilton.

*Susanna*, 1743.

*Semele*, a dramatic performance, 1743. Altered from Congreve.

*Joseph*, 1744. Written by Mr. James Miller.

*Belshazzar*, 1745.

*Occasional Oratorio*, for the Battle of Culloden, 1746.

*Judas Maccabæus*, same year. Written by Dr. Morell, at the recommendation of Prince Frederick. The plan of it was designed as a compliment to the Duke of Cumberland, upon his returning victorious from Scotland. The success of it was very great, there being above 400l. in Covent-garden theatre on the thirtieth night of its representation.

*Joshua*, *Solomon*, and *Alexander Balus*, all in 1748. The latter written by Dr. Morell; as was *Theodora*, in 1749, and the *Triumph of Time and Truth*, in 1757.

Handel's other works, which needed

\* During the composition of this oratorio Handel became blind.

poetical

poetical assistance, of which I have no account, as to the time of their appearance, are Alcides, a drama; The Choice of Hercules, an ode; and Hercules, an oratorio. Your's, &c.

Castle Green, Bristol,  
August 13, 1807.

J. EVANS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of IRELAND, and of the PROVISION for its REDUCTION.

THE government of Ireland occasionally incurred debts of small amount, not exceeding from one to four hundred thousand pounds, at different periods, from the year 1700, to the year 1749, about which time, it was not only entirely out of debt, but had saved a considerable surplus, amounting to about half a million.

From about the year 1760, Ireland has constantly had a public debt, although no part of the present debt is of older date than 1773. The total of the debt was for many years very small, in comparison with the amount to which it has since increased, as will appear from the following statement:

In 1761 . . .	£.223,438
1771 . . .	773,320
1781 . . .	1,551,704
1791 . . .	2,464,590

The loans rendered necessary by the war which began in 1793, were in the first year raised wholly in Ireland on 5 per cent. stock. In 1794, an additional inducement was offered to persons resident in England, to subscribe to the loans of Ireland, by making the dividends on part of the stock payable at the Bank of England; and the same plan was followed in 1795 and 1796; the loans of each of these years being raised on 5 per cent. stock, with the addition of terminable annuities. In 1797, the alarm of invasion, and the disturbed state of the country, rendered it impracticable for the government of Ireland, to raise the loan necessary for the service of the year, except on the most exorbitant terms; it was, therefore, deemed preferable that it should be chiefly raised and funded in Great Britain, as part of the sum borrowed by the government of that country. The joint loans for Great Britain and Ireland, were therefore raised as one sum, the interest of the whole being charged on the consolidated fund of Great Britain. In this manner the following sums have been raised in Great Britain for the

service of Ireland, the government of the latter country remitting annually the interest, charge of management, and appropriation of 1 per cent. thereon, in order to reimburse the payments made from the consolidated fund on this account.

Years	Sums borrowed.
1797	- £.1,500,000
1798	- 2,000,000
1799	- 3,000,000
1800	- 2,000,000
1801	- 2,500,000
1802	- 2,000,000
1803	- 2,000,000
1804	- 4,500,000
1805	- 4,000,000
1806	- 2,000,000
1807	- 2,000,000

These sums being much greater than the previous loans of Ireland had usually been, have caused a rapid accumulation of debt, the apparent magnitude of which is also much increased from the above sums having been chiefly raised on three per cent. stock. The progress of the total amount has been as follows:

Years.	Debt.
1797	- £.7,082,256
1798	- 11,059,256
1799	- 17,466,540
1800	- 25,662,640
1801	- 31,950,656
1802	- 36,464,461
1803	- 40,663,532
1804	- 44,749,325
1805	- 53,296,356
1806	- 58,344,690
1807	- 64,721,356

The total of the sums borrowed, for which this amount of debt has been incurred is £.45,773,652 2s. 11d.\* The different descriptions of stock, of which the debt consists are as follows:

Payable in Dublin.	Capital.
3½ per cent. ann.	£.5,668,472 17 1
4 per cent. ann.	- 174,600 0 0
5 per cent. ann.	- 11,625,450 11 3
Payable in London.	
3 per cent. cons. ann.	28,480,333 6 8
3 per cent. red. ann.	15,847,812 10 0
3 per cent. deferred	- 150,854 3 4
4 per cent. consol. ann.	325,000 0 0
5 per cent. consol. ann.	390,000 0 0
5 per cent. Irish ann.	2,058,833 6 8
Total	£.64,721,356 15 0

When the measure was adopted of raising money in this country for the use of Ireland, it was very properly attended with an arrangement similar to that for

\* The above sums are Irish currency. the



the reduction of the debt of Great Britain. An Act was passed by the parliament of Ireland, in 1797, for vesting a certain sum in commissioners at the end of every quarter, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt, and to direct the application of additional funds, in case of future loans, to the like purposes. The fund, thus established for the reduction of the then existing debts, was 100,000*l.* per annum, of which 32,361*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was appropriated to the reduction of the debt created by the money borrowed for Ireland in Great Britain in the year 1797; and 67,635*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* with 2250*l.* per annum, expired annuities, to the remainder of the debt due by Ireland, prior to the year 1797, without any reference to the amount. On the subsequent loans, a fund of one per cent. has been appropriated, as on those raised in Great Britain.

Total annual sum applicable in Ireland, to the reduction of the national debt, on the 5th of January, 1807.

Original fund	-	67,635	8	4
Expired annuities, 1797,		2,250	0	0
One per cent. on loans		136,337	2	9
Interest on stock purchased	-	98,431	11	4
Sinking fund in Ireland		£304,654	2	5

The progress made in the redemption of that part of the public debt of Ireland, which is funded in Great Britain, will appear from the following statement:—

Stock purchased by the commissioners, to the 1st of February, 1807.

Consol, 3 per cent. annuities	-	1,759,890
Reduced 3 per cent. annuities	-	1,961,451
Total		£3,721,341

The sum paid for the above amount of stock was £2,240,863 9*s.* 7*d.*

Total annual sum applicable to the reduction of the public debt of Ireland, funded in Great Britain, on the 1st of February, 1807.

One per cent on capitals created	-	425,318	19	3
Interest on stock purchased	-	111,640,	4	7
Sinking fund in Great Britain		£536,959,	3	10

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I AM one of the people called Quakers, and I believe not inferior to many of my brethren, in my acquaintance with George Fox's Journal. Observing therefore in your Magazine, Number 161,

page 162, an attempt to account for the Friends remaining covered in places of worship; I am induced to say, that I believe it was neither taken from that work, nor from Sewell's History, nor in short from any body's History, that knows any thing about the matter. Whence it is taken, I cannot say, but I am inclined to suppose it a fable formed for the sake of the application. After Fox had once forsaken the priests of those days, he never, I believe, visited their congregations, but for the purpose of opposing their doctrines, and spreading his own. The scruple he made of uncovering his head, was, as he hints himself, (page 24, 1st edition, 1694,) because he believed himself divinely required not to put off his hat to any, high or low, and also in testimony against an opinion, then prevalent, and scarcely yet obsolete, that the places themselves were holy.

CRYPTONYMUS.

4th day, 9th month.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the number for October, last year, of your valuable Magazine, page 208, I read an inquiry respecting *Gram* and *Suhm*. Observing that the curiosity of your correspondent has not been satisfied in any of your succeeding numbers, I take the liberty to send you here some account of the former of those gentlemen, on the authenticity of which you may rely. If this shall meet with your approbation, I will give myself the pleasure, on a future opportunity, to communicate also some particulars with respect to *Suhm*.

Your correspondent *Ignoramus* is mistaken in his supposition, that *Gram* was a German; he was a Dane, and was never beyond the frontiers of his country. The fears expressed for his immortality, I believe, are as unfounded, and, I trust, it would have been in no danger, though my pen had never traced the characters of his name. However, I shall think myself happy if the following lines may gratify your correspondent respecting him.

He was born, 1685, in the diocese of Aalborg, in North Jutland, where his father was rector of Biesby parish, from whom he received his instruction, and in whose house he continued till 1703, when, being then eighteen years of age, he was sent to the University of Copenhagen. He came there meanly dressed, in indigent circumstances, and destitute of friends and connections. But on his first

first examination\* he gave proofs of proficiency that astonished and attracted the attention of every spectator; the Greek professor, especially, was struck with his knowledge of that language, which he found but little inferior to his own. This did not fail to acquire him friends and protectors; and being naturally possessed of great penetration, an excellent judgment, and a most retentive memory, and persevering through the whole course of his life in the same ardent and indefatigable application, for which his earlier years had been remarkable, he rapidly rose into fame and distinction. In 1711 he was appointed con-rector at the grammar-school of Copenhagen; in 1714, he was made professor of the Greek language at the University; in 1730, historiographer and librarian to the king; in 1731, private archivary and counsellor of justice; and in 1746, counsellor of state. He was highly esteemed at home, and eagerly sought by the great; he was also much respected by the learned men of other countries, who frequently consulted him, and found assistance from his uncommon erudition, as did Lamy for his edition of Meursius; Duker for his edition of Thucydides; Fabricius for his *Bibliotheca Græca*, in all which performances he had no inconsiderable share. He was also engaged in correspondence with Montfaucon, Stukeley, and other celebrated men.

His principal departments were the Greek language and antiquities; and the Northern history, language, and antiquities. With respect to the latter, his merits in elucidating the Danish history are very great. It was not so much his study to collect as to examine what previous historians had written, to expose their errors, correct their mistakes, and establish, by proof, what was true in their relations. He did not, therefore, leave behind him any complete history of his country, but only critical observations on particular parts of it. These, however, are very numerous, and throw a great deal of light upon the whole. In fact, he paved the way for his successors in this branch; and to him Langebek, Schønning, and Suhm, in a great measure owe what they have been able to do.

Gram died, regretted and lamented by

\* It is one of the rules of that university, that none must be matriculated, before he has submitted himself to, and stood the test of, a public examination.

all, (for his philanthropy was equal to his learning) on the 19th of February, 1749. A medal was struck on this occasion, representing on one side his bust, surrounded by an inscription of his name and titles; on the other side, a closed book on a table, over which, *Lugentibus Musis*; underneath, *occlusus D. 19. February 1748*.

The following are, in chronological order, the most important of his writings:

*De origine Geometriæ apud Ægyptios*, Hafn. 1706, 4to.

*Archytæ Tarentini Fragmentum περὶ τῆς Μαθηματικῆς*, cum disquisitione chronologica de ætate Archytæ. *ibid.* 1707, 4to.

*Historia Deorum ex Xenophonte*, s. *Antiquitatum Xenophontearum Prodrum*, cui accedit *Specimen Supplementi Lexicorum ex Xenophonte*. *ibid.* 1715, 4to.

*Castigationes ad Scholia in Thucydidis Libros*. *ibid.* 1721, 1722, 4to.

*Dispp. viii. de Veteris Testamenti Versionis Græcæ in N. T. Allegatione*, *ibid.* 1722-1733, 4to.

*Præfat. ad Joh. Mölleri Cimbr. Litter. Adit.* *ibid.* 1744, fol.

*Notæ ad Historicam Danicam Meursii*, introduced in the new Collection of Meursius's writings, edited by Lamy. Florence, 1746. fol.

*Knytlinga Saga* (an ancient Icelandic historical writing) edited and accompanied with a Latin translation, was printed, but has not yet been published for want of preface and notes.

*Commentatio de ficta Henrici Aucupis Expeditione Danica*.

*Epistolæ doctissimorum hominum Seculi xvii. cum annotationibus*. These two last compositions are introduced into *Nova Miscellanea Lipsiensia*.

*Oratio de Origine et Statu Rei litterariæ in Dania et Norvegia, usque ad fundatam Universitatem Hafniensem*.

In the Acts of the Society of Sciences at Copenhagen there are several treatises by Gram, among which I shall notice the following:—

On Gunpowder, when it was invented in Europe, and how long it has been used in Denmark. (Danish.)

*De Ænigmatæ Sibyllino novem Litterarum*.

On the adumbration of several things, that are sometimes seen on frozen windows. (Danish.)

Instances of Danish words and phrases explained from the Anglo-Saxon language. (Danish.) Your's, &c.

London, September 8, 1807.

F. R.



For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1806. By  
JEROME DE LALANDE.

(Continued from page 251.)

WORK on the present surface of the earth, or rather impartial inquiries respecting the period at which the earth assumed its present arrangement, founded solely on facts, independent of any system or hypothesis, by M. André, has lately made its appearance. In it every thing is referred to the deluge, but it contains many interesting observations, which have no connection whatever with the peculiar ideas of the author. In the *Journal des mines*, (No. 108, pages 321 to 377,) are published observations upon the barometer, and on the heights of mountains, made with incredible labour by this intrepid traveller. This collection, which must prove so highly interesting to individuals engaged in the study of geology and meteorology, forms a continuation to those of Sir G. Shuckburgh, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1777; it is much to be wished that such examples may be generally imitated.

M. André, in his geology of the mountains he visited, informs us that he every where found traces of their having at one time been overflowed. He does not endeavour to explain the retreat of these waters, but I conceive that I myself have proved that they are contained in subterranean cavities immediately underneath the superficial crust of our earth. *Journal de Paris*, November 8, 1805: *Journal des Débats*, May, 7, 1807.

Noé André was born in 1728, and became a capuchin in 1745. In 1770 he had in contemplation to execute a chart of Franche Comté; having, however, accidentally come to Paris in 1773, he was well received by M. Monnier, who lodged in the Court of the Capuchins. In 1778 and 1780 he made some celestial planispheres, and in 1781 he set out on his travels, which he prosecuted six months annually during the period of six years. The valuable collection of observations, already mentioned was the fruit of these different journeys.

M. de Lezenne, professor at Lisle, has printed an Elementary work on Gnomonics, in 26 pages, which will be found a very useful companion to those astronomical works in which this application is not sufficiently given in detail. I gave in 1784 a more extensive and complete Treatise in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, under the word *Dial*, vol. I. article *Mathematics*. It was my intention to have

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introduced it into the fourth volume of my *Astronomy*, which appeared in 1781, but the great multiplicity of matter prevented me. It has not even been printed separately, which has greatly limited its usefulness; it contains fourteen species of dials, several of which are not to be found in any other treatise except that of Don Bedos, 1778, in 8vo. which is the most complete, and extensively known of any of which we are yet in possession.

The necessity of procuring good instruments without the assistance of the British has determined our government to place pupils under the care of our most intelligent artists.

The exhibition of the productions of our artists and manufacturers, which was conducted this year under the auspices of M. Champagny, minister of the interior, discovered a multitude of important objects. M. le Noir, one of our most able engineers, exhibited an azimuth circle, an equatorial, and repeating circle, a circle of reflection for the navy, a variation compass, and an inclination compass, all of his own manufacture. He likewise exhibited an instrument by M. Rochon, for reducing distances at sea; a level of a new construction; two circles for finding the horizontal and the vertical angles; a micrometer, for measuring the distances of remote objects; a smaller and more convenient graphometer than any yet in use; an armillary sphere, which gives both the true and mean time; an astronomical ring; and a new compensation pendulum, made with glass and copper.

M. Lerebours also contributed to enrich this exhibition with optical, and M. Jeker with nautical, instruments. Several fine pieces, both in clock and watch work, were likewise exhibited by Messrs. Breguet, Lepante, Jauvier, Pons, &c.; of these a detail has been given in the catalogue of the exhibition, and in the *Moniteurs* of the 26th of October, and 12th of December, 1806.

I transmitted to Rome a circle, made by M. Belet, and a pendulum by M. Pons, the accuracy of which was much admired by the Italian astronomers.

M. Zeichenbach, at Munich, and Baumann, at Stutgard, make very fine instruments. By the repeating circles of the last mentioned of these artists, an individual may make observations without the help of an assistant, by means of a plumb-line placed in the inside of a hollow cylindrical axis, according to the mode proposed by M. Behnerberger.

U u

Sextants

Sextants are made with great accuracy by M. Mendelsohn, at Berlin.

The emperor having granted some instruments to the Observatory at Turin, M. Charles Dominique Marie du Chayla has been appointed to it.

He set out for Turin, in September 1806, after having for some time been employed in the Observatory at Paris.

The twenty-two foot telescope belonging to this Observatory has been refitted by M. Caroche, but its stand is too complicated; on which account it has been proposed to furnish it with another, although the present cost 50,000 francs. M. Caroche has discovered that it is very difficult to place a mirror, weighing 400 pounds, in such a way as not to change its form or position, when the telescope is pointed at different altitudes.

The extraordinary results we were led to expect have not yet been furnished by the employment of Mr. Herschel's forty-foot telescope. I wrote to him that I was anxious to visit England, in order to view this prodigious instrument, as soon as I learned it would not be disagreeable to him; but as yet I have received no answer on the subject. As Mr. Herschel is now about 68 years of age, I am afraid he will not be able to satisfy himself, and that it will be impossible to find a successor capable of terminating, completely, so difficult an enterprise.

The *mètre des archives* of the legislative body, and that of the observatory, have been placed, by the new comparator of M. Le Noir, at 23° of the centigrade thermometer. They differ only by a 600,000th part from each other, but we cannot account for this difference; the comparison was made by Messrs. Delambre, Prony, Burekhardt, and Bouvard.

M. Chevalier, keeper of the library at the Pantheon, who accompanied Méchain into Spain, has restored the Observatory of Pingre, and furnished it with very excellent instruments.

M. Leupold, who assisted me in my labours at Paris, has undertaken the re-establishment of the Observatory at Bordeaux, aided by Messrs. Lescar, and Ducum. They have applied to the administration to assist them in defraying the expence of the necessary repairs, and propose to procure a quadrant. This establishment must, unquestionably, prove extremely useful in a place where there is such a great number of seamen.

During the present year, the marine department has furnished some works.

In the third volume, for 1806, of the Ephemerides of Coimbra, is contained a Table of Longitudes, formed from the triangles of Portugal. The Hydrographic Board at Madrid has also furnished several of them. We likewise find there a memoir on the rhomboidal reticule, and one on the use of the meridian glass, when it has a deviation, as also *Demonstração e ampliação do Calculo dos Eclipses proposto no primeiro volume das Ephemerides de Coimbra*, 1806.

But this method does not appear to me to possess any advantage over the others; it proceeds upon the Tables of the Ephemerides of Coimbra.

In the *Elemens Historiques pratiques de la Marine*, by M. Suzanne, is contained the calculation of the resistance of forces, with naval tactics and manœuvres.

M. Ducum, professor of navigation at Bordeaux, has published a memoir, entitled, "A new Method for determining the Latitude at Sea, by Altitudes taken from the Meridian, and the Longitude by an altitude of the Moon in several cases." In this memoir, he points out the inconveniences into which we may fall, by employing the method of Doves, and the precautions which are necessary in order to avoid them. He appears to have been unacquainted with the large work of M. Mendoza, who has treated of the same subject.

With respect to the *Méthode des Longitudes*, it is long since Lemonnier, Pingré, and myself, pointed out its utility. I myself noticed it particularly in my *Abrégé de Navigation*, as being adapted considerably to simplify the method of finding the longitude, by means of the horary tables I published with that abridgement.

The new lunar tables, by M. Bürg, serve for calculating the observations of longitudes made in the voyage to New Holland; and for this purpose Michael Lalande has calculated several observations of the moon at the meridian.

It still remains for us to re-calculate the whole of the observations made in the three voyages of Captain Cook, because they were compared only with the lunar tables, of which we were at that time possessed, and which were not sufficiently exact to supply the place of corresponding observations. Geography has this year progressively advanced.

Mungo Park, a report of whose death was some time ago propagated, has already reached Tombuctoo, in the heart of Africa, from which place he has written.

On



On his return we may flatter ourselves with receiving much curious and important information respecting these unknown countries.

The two vessels (Nadeshda and Neva) which sailed from Cronstadt on the 7th of August, 1803, under the command of Captain Krusenstern, returned on the 4th and 19th of August, 1806, after having sailed round the world. This is the first time that the Russians have circumnavigated the globe. M. Horner made several important geographical observations on the coast of Tartary, some of which are given in the Journal of Gotha, for September, 1806; in which Baron Zach continues to publish every interesting astronomical occurrence, which affords an additional proof of how much importance a knowledge of the German language must be to every astronomer.

M. Nisniewski, astronomer to the Academy of Petersburg, has undertaken several journeys in order to ascertain the longitude and latitude of the principal points of the new acquisitions in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Tauris.

During the spring of 1804, Captain Lewis was directed by the President of the United States to ascend the Missouri in order to ascertain the best and safest mode of reaching the Pacific Ocean. With this view, he left Washington accompanied by Captain Clark and a retinue of thirty men; they ascended the Missouri 930 leagues, as far as its great cataracts, after which they traversed the rocky mountains in its neighbourhood, where they found it necessary to remain during the winter, on account of the snow with which these mountains were covered. In one part, we are informed, for about the extent of twenty leagues, the snow never melts. Captain Lewis proceeded one hundred and twenty leagues to the navigable part of the river Kooskooske; from the Kooskooske to the south-east branch of the river Columbia, twenty-five leagues; from this branch to the principal bed of the same river, fifty leagues; and lastly, on the river Columbia to its mouth, one hundred and fifty leagues: which gives a distance of more than twelve hundred leagues from the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean.

According to the observation of Captain Lewis, the tide ascends more than thirty leagues up the Columbia, or to within two leagues and a half of its cata-

racts, and to which point it is navigable for large vessels. Above this place, it can only be navigated with canoes and flat-bottomed boats.

The *Relation du Voyage de Découvertes fait aux Terres australes pendant les Années 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804*, comprehending 1st, the historical part; 2d, the manners and customs of the people; 3d, the physical and meteorological part; forming together four volumes in 4to. edited by Messrs. Peron and Lesuer, will be published at the expence of government. A 4th part, containing the natural history, will be printed and published by subscription.

M. Gualtie, a naval officer of St. Maloes, has made a great number of observations in America.

In Denmark, M. de Lowenhon has published a Chart and Description of the Feroe isles, between latitude  $61^{\circ} 25'$  and  $62^{\circ} 25'$  as a sequel to the superb and beautiful chart of Denmark, in several sheets executed by the Danish geographical engineers.

The proposed visit of the missionaries to China having been delayed, the instruments, intended for their use, have in the mean time been deposited in the observatory.

M. Buache has announced a curious Map, *La Mappamonda di fra Mauro, descritto ed illustrato da Placido Zurla Venezia 1806*, in folio. This map of the world, executed at Venice, about the year 1457, is curious, as affording a specimen of the state of geography at that period. It was undertaken at the desire of Alphonso V. King of Portugal.

M. Depuis, author of the extensive work *de l'Origine des Cultes*, continues to prosecute his inquiries respecting this subject. He has examined thirty ancient theogonies, compared the constellations of China and of the Indies, and made a curious planisphere of them. Among the remarkable results which his inquiries have furnished to him, may be reckoned the explanation of the four rivers of the terrestrial Paradise, which express the four quarters of the zodiac. The first, according to Joseph, indicates *plenitude*, or the long days of summer. The second, *dispersion*, answers to the autumnal equinox. The third, *confined and rapid*, signifies the short days of winter. The fourth signifies *coming from the east*, which implies the rising of the sun on the renewal of spring, by the regenerating lamb, which effaces the evils of winter.

winter at his heliacal rising, emblematical of Christ, who effaces the sins of the world. The Chinese have also the *Yellow River*, the *Red Water*, and the *Water of the Lamb*, according to Lord Macartney.

(*To be continued.*)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCHES of remarkable OBJECTS in

VIENNA, by M. PEZZL.

STATUE OF JOSEPH II.

**A**T length Vienna is about to have a secular statue in the handsomest of its smaller squares, after the larger have been for two centuries occupied by sacred groups, the intention of which was undoubtedly good, but which are incontestably better adapted to churches than to public places.

The emperor Francis II. is erecting a monument worthy of his illustrious uncle. It will stand in the square which already bears his revered name. This work has been several years in preparation, and such progress has been made, that in about two more it will be completed.

The base for this monument has been placed in the centre of Joseph's Square. Three steps lead to the pedestal itself, which, as well as the steps, is of grey granite, so hard that the sparks fly at every stroke of the chisel, and so finely polished that you may see your face in it. This stone is brought from a quarry close to the Danube, near Matthausen, in Upper Austria. The pedestal is an oblong square. On this is placed the equestrian statue of Joseph II. in a Roman costume, crowned with a laurel wreath, holding the bridle of the horse with his left hand, while the right is extended before him in the attitude of command. The whole is about thirty-six feet high from the ground; the horse and the statue about eighteen; both are of fine bronze. The statue was cast in the year 1801, and the horse in 1803; both are without a flaw or blemish, and the statue bears a striking resemblance to the original. Latin inscriptions are to be engraven on the front and back of the pedestal. The two sides will be decorated with basso relievos, likewise of bronze, the figures of which will be rather larger than life. They represent by means of emblematical groups the two greatest blessings conferred by Joseph on his states: the promotion of Agriculture and of Commerce.

At the four corners of the granite steps will be placed four columns, each of which

will exhibit four representations in relief of the medals struck during the reign of Joseph II. in commemoration of the most remarkable events of his time, and which will consequently present a chronological epitome of that period.

JOSEPH'S SQUARE.

If Joseph's square were not deficient in regularity, it would be the finest in Vienna; but the street that crosses it, intersects it obliquely from east to west, and the east side is about thirty feet shorter than the west, a disproportion which it is now impossible to remedy.

I figure in my imagination the statue of Joseph II. as already erected in this square. I approach it, and pay the willing tribute of grateful veneration to the monarch who performed so many good and great things for his people. At the same time I forget not the artist, whose natural genius alone enabled him to create so sublime a monument. As formerly the celebrated Duval, while tending his sheep, became an astronomer and natural philosopher, so Zauner, while tending his father's goats on a solitary mountain of Tyrol, became, from internal impulse, a statuary. With a wretched pocket-knife he carved the first wooden doll. From this doll, to the marble monument of Leopold II. and now to the colossal statue in bronze of Joseph II. what an immense space has been traversed by this enterprising child of art!

Those who are acquainted with the history of similar monuments in France, England, Russia, and other countries; who know that the united study and the united labour of many men have there co-operated in the production of such a performance; must certainly be astonished that, in this instance, a single artist, who had previously worked almost entirely in marble, should alone have designed and executed every part, from the first sketch on a sheet of paper, to the casting of the metallic colossus, and its erection in the public square. This artist is Joseph Zauner, professor of sculpture at the academy of arts in Vienna, and a native of Tyrol.

DECREASE OF SOCIABILITY.

The period when the inhabitants of Vienna were most sociably disposed, was indisputably that from 1781 to 1787. The tone of society was then cheerful, open, sincere, and unaffected. It was a cheap time—a time of profound peace, when money was plentiful. Every one sought to procure pleasures and enjoyments,



ments, and to these society is the main spring. A certain air of general happiness pervaded the imperial metropolis. But since then the times have been continually changing for the worse.

Wars broke out; and their progress and results naturally excited some concern in the bosom of every well-disposed patriot. Bad seasons, and other circumstances occasioned a dearth, which imposed the necessity for various kinds of retrenchments that were severely felt. These events rendered the physiognomy of Vienna more and more gloomy, and the disposition of its inhabitants more and more unsociable.

Meanwhile the baleful French Revolution began to rage in its utmost violence. Every one must still recollect the powerful impressions which the appearance of this political monster made upon the minds of all; with what warmth people of all ranks immediately censured or applauded it; what discord and divisions this subject excited among acquaintances, friends, relatives, nay even individuals of the same family; and these by no means tended to promote the former good-humour and sociability which prevailed at Vienna.

It is equally well known to what mad and guilty measures the democratic fever which then raged, impelled certain wrong-heads of Vienna; measures from which every honest mind recoiled with horror, and which, when made public, produced a lively conviction how easily unaffected candour and artless sincerity may fall a prey to the wicked machinations of designing men.

Every honest man now became more difficult in the choice of his company, more circumspect in his words, more mistrustful of his declarations and expressions of others. Many things which before were harmless jests, might now be misunderstood or misinterpreted. A tone of timidity and reserve succeeded; people shunned even innocent connections, and habits of isolation became general.

The turn which things gradually took in France, as lamentable as it was unexpected even by the friends to the sovereignty of the people, has now, it is true, put to shame the political fanatics in Germany, and converted the greater part of them. In spite of this alteration, a considerable degree of unsociable coldness was still left behind; and it was not till the short period of peace that this began in some measure to be removed.

#### HIPPOMANIA.

When the yet nameless city, afterwards known by the appellation of Athens, was completed, Minerva and Neptune disputed the honour of giving it a name. The assembled gods decided that this right should belong to the contending deity, who should make the most useful thing for mankind out of nothing. Minerva created the olive-tree, Neptune the horse; and the celestials gave the preference to the goddess.

If at the present day a similar dispute were to arise, and an assembly of our youthful cavaliers were summoned to decide it, they would certainly be of a contrary opinion: they would send Dame Minerva, with her olive-tree, to the oil-shop, and would infallibly exalt Neptune, the creator of horses, to the throne of Olympus; for their horses are dearer to them than all the world.

Every body is acquainted with the anecdote of a young Parisian marquis, who being asked which he loved most, his girls or his horses, replied, *J'aime plus mes filles, mais j'estime plus mes chevaux*. This was a pretty plain acknowledgment of his sentiments, and such, too, are the sentiments of a large portion of the inhabitants of Vienna.

The partiality for these animals is actually carried to extravagance. People pay an enormous price for them, keep an astonishing number, attend, feed, and caress them, with an attachment bordering on madness.

The number of horses has by no means diminished, but, on the contrary, considerably increased at Vienna, within these ten years; for the middling class of citizens and civil officers must now keep their carriages in imitation of their superiors. There are now about ten thousand of those animals in this city. The total cost of the oats, hay, and straw, consumed by them in 1802, must have amounted to four millions and a half of florins. A stable for two horses in the city now costs from one hundred and ninety to two hundred and twenty florins; and a carriage with two horses cannot be kept for less than one thousand two hundred florins per annum.

While we are upon this subject, we must not forget the old minister Kaunitz, who ranked among the first of these *dilletanti*. He piqued himself on being the best horseman in Vienna, and he certainly was a first-rate scientific equestrian. He had horses from almost every region

region of the globe: Spanish, Neapolitan, Ukraine, Polish, Transylvanian, Moldavian, Turkish, Arabian, Tripolitan, Persian, but not a single one of English breed. His favourites were an Arabian poney, and a pie-balled horse, bred by Count Trautmanzdorf, in Bohemia. I know not if many horses have been conveyed by the extra post, but the celebrated Prince of Nassau once sent one from Warsaw by the post to Prince Kaunitz, at Vienna, in a carriage constructed for the purpose. It was a grey Persian, of which the Prince had boasted so much, that Kaunitz was desirous of having him as speedily as possible. The foreign ministers who went to his table, or sought his company to hear his sentiments on political affairs, often said the following day, with evident signs of disappointment, to their colleagues, "The Prince talked of nothing but horses and pictures."

To this subject belongs also the following characteristic anecdote: Kaunitz was once conversing with Stoll, his physician, about horses, and asked him what was the most ancient book in which horses were mentioned. Stoll replied, that in his opinion the book of Job was. The Prince immediately rung for one of his attendants, and directed him to purchase a Bible. The bookseller did not fail to talk of this unexpected purchase, which excited no small degree of astonishment in various companies. Some pious old ladies, who had no high opinion of the Prince's orthodoxy, triumphed not a little over the circumstance of his procuring a bible, though in fact his only object was to seek in the book of Job for the earliest records relative to the race of horses.

#### SCHIKANEDER'S THEATRE.

The theatre on the Wien, the newest of all the theatres of this city, has already experienced several changes of masters and of fortune. The construction of the edifice was begun in 1797 by the celebrated Emanuel Schikaneder, and it proceeded with such extraordinary rapidity that it was opened in June 1800. The day before he emigrated to it, he gave a piece, entitled *Thespis*, which he performed himself, after which he and his whole troop proceeded with bag and baggage across the Wien to the new dramatic temple. Then was seen realized the well known ancient verse:

"Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespia!"

The theatre stands in a tolerably favourable situation, in the suburb near the Wien. It is to be regretted that it was not placed upon the glacis, where it would have appeared to infinitely greater advantage. The architect was a builder of this city, of the name of Jäger. It has two grand entrances, one for hackney-coaches, and the other for the carriages of the nobility and gentry. It is customary on the Continent to place over the entrances of playhouses one of the Muses of the Drama; but M. Schikaneder must have thought his own dear person much more deserving of the honour than Thalia or Melpomene; for he has fixed up a figure of himself in the character of Papageno blowing his decoy-pipe toward the city, and near him are two chubby boys with their net quite full of birds. His motive for this is said to have been because the admired Papageno, in the universally well known opera of *die Zauberflöte*, which he has performed above five hundred times, principally contributed to set him on his legs. It may be so; but yet I always thought good Emanuel, who is six feet high, has a paunch like Vitellius of old, measures a full fathom in circumference, and weighs near three hundred weight, rather a *heavy* Papageno.

The theatre itself is spacious, rather broader, and considerably deeper than any other in this city. It may be opened backwards into a court, and as far as a street, which is convenient for the representation of subjects which require such a perspective. Of this advantage the play-wrights avail themselves in a most imposing manner. Thus, for instance, the Countess Walltron, in the well-known piece of that name, enters in a real barouche drawn by four living horses, and drives round the theatre. The prince comes with a train of adjutants and hussars on horseback, riding at full speed into the house. In another piece the cavalry marches in rank and file, and cuts down the infantry; and of such sights as these the public never tires.

The height of the house is such that the curtain and decorations may be drawn up without rolling. Of the decorations a great number are very good, many are splendid, and the machinery is tolerable. The landscape and trees on the curtain are well executed; the figures are wretched, and the whole is spoiled by the silly conceit of a prodigious serpent, with I know not how many heads, (probably representing Envy and Persecution



caution) attacking poor Thespis, who, with a most deplorable face, stands in the middle, at a loss which way to turn, and is rescued from this perilous situation by a little genius with a flaming sword.

The amphitheatre has a pleasing appearance; it is sky blue with silver. It contains eighteen boxes, two pits, and four galleries, one above the other. In order to gain room, the seats are placed rather closer than is convenient. Upon the whole, the theatre is better planned than the others of this city.

Schikaneder gave pantomimes, comedies, and tragedies, and occasionally grand heroic operas, as they were called, principally of his own composition. In two years a merchant, of the name of Zitterbart, who had taken a great part in the erection of the theatre, purchased the patent, the theatre itself, the wardrobe, together with all the scenery and decorations of M. Schikaneder, for the sum of 100,000 guilders, and thus became the sole proprietor. Schikaneder was obliged to resign the management, retired to the country, and came but very seldom to perform some of his old parts.

This state of things was not of long continuance. Schikaneder had such attractions for a certain class of the public, that they soon missed him, and so loudly expressed their wishes for his return, that Zitterbart was obliged to recall the indispensable man, and reinstate him in the management of his theatre.

Zitterbart augmented the number of his performers, paid them good, nay, even extravagant salaries; contrived even to gain over some of the actors at the court-theatres, and paid particular attention to engage good singers of both sexes. Besides the favourite pieces peculiar to his stage, he now began to give chiefly operas borrowed from the theatres of Paris, which, in general, were executed with great ability, and were so frequently changed for new ones, that his house was always well filled.

The theatre on the Wien, which at first had rivalled only the Leopoldstadt theatre, now successfully vied with the court-theatres in the city.

Among all the actors and singers belonging to it, there is not, however, a single individual that is distinguished for superior talents; but they have become so accustomed to each other, that they perform many pieces very tolerably. This is the utmost that can be said of them; but yet they have among the inhabitants of Vienna a whole host of enthusiastic

admirers, both young and old, who like nothing that is acted at any of the other theatres, and trudge hither, panting, in the heat of the dog-days, as through the snow-storms of January, to see the *Labyrinth* or the *Walltron*.

Among the poets of this theatre, at least during the time of Schikaneder and Zitterbart, the principal were the machinist, the decorator, and the tailor; and to the actors belonged a company of fusileers, and a squadron of cavalry; for the encomiums so lavishly bestowed on those pieces generally begin with commendations of the beautiful decorations, the ingenious metamorphoses, and splendid dresses. If a piece furnishes plenty of work for the infantry and cavalry, its success is certain; at such like representations the cashiers have not hands enough to take money, and two or three hundred spectators are obliged to return home for want of room.

It is absolutely necessary that it should be so, if the theatre is to be kept open. Under Zitterbart, the regular salaries of the persons belonging to it amounted to 2,000 guilders per week, or 104,000 guilders a year. To this must be added the expence of the decorations and wardrobe, the machinery, the lighting of the house, the mutes, a prodigious number of whom are constantly employed; the pay of the poets, translators, and composers; the maintenance of the building, &c. Reckoning all these at only half the amount of the salaries, the total annual expenditure of the theatre will amount to 158,000 guilders.

Another change took place in the year 1804. Baron Peter von Braun, patentee and vice director of the two court-theatres, purchased Zitterbart's interest in that of which I am speaking, for the round sum, as it is reported, of a million of guilders. He retained the whole company except Schikaneder, who immediately seceded. The representations continued to be given on the plan adopted by Zitterbart; and the French operas in particular were kept up.

Thus passed half a year, when, wonderful to tell! the Baron von Braun again recalled Schikaneder, who had so suddenly disappeared, and placed him, at the beginning of September, at the head of his so recently and dearly purchased theatre on the Wien.

Thus it seems as though it were written in the book of fate, that Schikaneder should not exist without this theatre, nor this theatre without Schikaneder.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL NOTICES relating to HOLLAND.\*

IN 1515 the province of Holland contained 45,000 houses; in 1732, 163,462. The number of persons amounted to 980,000, of whom two-thirds lived in cities and towns, and the other third in the flat countries. The estimate made by order of the National Assembly in 1796, gave the following numbers, viz.

Guelderland, in the towns	-	64,994
—— in the flat countries		152,834
		<hr/> 217,828
Holland, in towns	-	495,017
—— in the flat countries		333,525
		<hr/> 828,542
Zealand, in towns	-	39,978
—— in the flat countries		42,234
		<hr/> 82,212
Utrecht, in towns	-	45,204
—— in the flat countries		47,600
		<hr/> 92,904
Friesland, in towns	-	44,824
—— in the flat countries		116,689
		<hr/> 161,513
Overyssel, in the towns	-	41,805
—— in the flat countries		93,255
		<hr/> 135,060
Groningen, in the towns	-	23,770
—— in the flat countries		90,785
		<hr/> 114,555
The country of Drent, in towns		5,789
—— in the flat countries		33,883
		<hr/> 39,672
Dutch Brabant, in the towns		48,711
—— in the flat countries		159,466
		<hr/> 208,177

The total is 310,192 in towns, and 1,070,271 in the flat countries, making

\* These particulars are extracted from a Dutch publication of 1804, by R. Metelerkamp.

the entire population of the Batavian Republic in the year 1796, 1,880,463 individuals.

The population of the province of Holland alone, as above stated, in 1732, was 980,000, and in 1796 it was 828,542, which leaves a decrease of 151,458 persons, equal to one thirteenth of the whole population, and which decrease runs in a still greater proportion if the whole country be included.

From the amount of the taxes in the province of Holland, it is known that that province pays  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of imposts on its entire property; and estimating the other provinces by similar data, the amount of the national capital, before the war, might be taken at 2,151,026,700 florins. In 1798 it appears to have diminished in value about a thousand million of florins, and in 1800 the entire capital was accurately estimated at no more than 1,086,181,264 florins. This enormous decrease, amounting to about one half in the commercial value of the whole nation, and which is founded on the results of the taxes on property during several years, can only have arisen from the people having concealed their real property, or transported it to other countries.

Before the war, the fisheries occupied and supported twenty thousand families, or about one-eighteenth of the whole population, and produced an annual income to the country of fifteen millions of florins. The net produce of the whale fishery alone was estimated at two millions of florins.

With respect to the agricultural products of this country, no satisfactory data can be found on which to establish accurate conclusions. The number of horned cattle is the only fact that can be properly ascertained; it amounts to 902,526, of which 252,394 are under two years of age. The decrease in horses, sheep, and swine, is so great, that the best informed persons in Holland do not think it prudent to give any statement of the number. The quantity of cheese also cannot be ascertained; in North Holland about eighteen millions of pounds were sold in 1801, and at Gouda, in 1803, about two millions were sold. The quantity of grain produced is, however, far from being sufficient to support the population, even in its present decline. There are 74,000 lasts annually used in the distilleries, and 20,000 in the breweries, and powder and starch manufactories. Yet,



as a specimen of the fertility of some of the districts, the greater part of Friesland, for instance, produces from fifteen to twenty for one of wheat; from twenty to twenty-four for one of rye; from twenty to thirty for one of barley; thirty for one of oats; and one hundred and sixty for one of rape-seed.

The decay of breweries in Holland is particularly striking; in the 15th century the town of Gouda had three hundred and fifty breweries; in 1518 it had one hundred and fifty-nine; in 1522 one hundred and fifty-three; in 1588 one hundred and twenty-six; and in 1803 only two!

The woollen manufactures at the beginning of the last century amounted to about 200,000 pieces of broad cloth, serges, bays, stuffs, &c. whereas in 1802 they did not exceed 20,000 pieces, and at present the whole manufacture does not amount to 400,000 ells of cloth. On the lowest estimate of this manufacture the country has sustained by its decline the annual loss of four millions of florins. The effects of this loss are evinced at Leyden, which formerly contained above eighty thousand inhabitants, but which are now reduced to thirty thousand.

The distillation of ardent spirits is the sole manufacture which has increased in Holland; in 1775 there were at Schiedam one hundred and twenty distilleries; in 1792 two hundred and twenty; in 1798 there were two hundred and sixty; and in the province of Holland four hundred; each of these distilleries yielded annually 4,992 ankers of gin. The whole distilleries of the seven provinces would produce annually 2,152,672 ankers; but the want of grain renders it necessary to reduce this quantity one-third, which leaves 1,400,000 ankers, of which 456,000 are consumed in the country, and the remainder left for exportation.

The expences of the state, whether in war or peace, have always exceeded the revenue from eight to forty, fifty, and even sixty thousand florins in a year. How this ruinous system is continued, is accounted for by stating, that whilst the interest of the national debt was nearly the same in 1799 as it was in 1789, viz. fifteen millions of florins, enormous contributions were levied in lieu of regular taxes, and the general trade of the country ruined. In 1800, when the contributions, from their enormous amount, had exhausted the means of the people,

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the interest of the debt amounted to twenty-five millions, and in 1804 to thirty-five millions of florins. On an average of the taxes from 1788 to 1805, the people of Holland have paid  $38\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on their property, and  $38\frac{1}{2}$  on their income, making  $77\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.!

The revenue of the different states of Europe, compared with itself at the beginning of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, affords a melancholy proof of the ruin of Holland; the revenue of Russia in 1700 is to that of 1800 as one to eight; in England as one to seven; in France as one to three; and in Holland only as one to two! The debt of England is to the revenue as twenty-one to one; that of Holland as thirty-three to one.

The decrease of the taxes on articles of consumption is an unequivocal proof of the rapid depopulation, and the gradual starvation of the ill-fated inhabitants of this ruinous country. In the province of Groningen the duty on tea and coffee, in 1797, amounted to seventy-one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine florins; but in 1801 only to thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four. The tax on the manufacture of flour in the same province, in 1797, amounted to one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-four; but in 1801, only to ninety-four thousand two hundred and fifteen florins.

The Dutch have always been considered as a strong, vigorous, robust people, and capable of much hard labour. This is not generally the case at present, and their prostration of strength must be attributed to the bad and debilitating nourishment with which they are now obliged to be contented. The greater part of the men in Holland live principally on potatoes, which are frequently of a bad quality. They drink enormous quantities of tea and coffee, or, more properly speaking, of lukewarm water, scarcely coloured. Several months pass and not a morsel of meat appears on their tables; and the high price of wheat is the cause that a great number do not even eat bread, or any farinaceous food. But to give a little tone to their bodies, enfeebled by this bad regimen, they drink a great quantity of spirituous liquors, which, instead of strengthening them, increases their debility. Four hundred and fifty-six thousand ankers of Geneva are annually consumed in Holland.

X x

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent, Scrutator, No. 161, p. 112, consider well the true meaning and import of the word *than*, I think that he will perceive that it has been originally a corruption of the word *then*\*; and taking it in this sense, I cannot possibly conceive how it can rightly follow the pronoun *other*. But for a more particular account of our English particles, I shall refer your correspondent to Tooke's *Επεα Πτεροειδη*, or *Diversions of Purley*, where I think he will find a satisfactory definition of them. The insertion of this in your useful and entertaining Magazine will oblige

Your's, &c.

Hackney, Middlesex,  
Sept. 19, 1807.

S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Scrutator's doubts respecting the propriety of using the adverb *than* after the word *other*, are certainly without foundation. His first mistake appears to consist in considering this word to be only a pronoun. If he will consult the larger edition of Johnson's Dictionary, he will find that in its general use it is an adjective. But that I may not seem to rest merely on authority, I would request Scrutator to consider, that, wherever the word in question is really a pronoun, there no adverb of relation is expressed or understood after it. For instance, "The confusion arises, when the one will put his sickle into the *other's* harvest," is a sentence containing a declinable pronoun, which stands for "*the contrary person's* harvest." In the same manner, "Be not idle, whilst *others* are in want of your aid."

But in all the passages quoted by Scrutator, the slightest consideration will discover that the word is taken in an adjective sense. It cannot be a pronoun, because it is not resolvable into any noun. In all the passages, except the first, its adjective signification is pointed out by its position: and even in the first, we may observe its agreement with the substantives, by changing its place in the sentence; instead of "Without fee or reward *other than*, &c." reading,

\* As an additional proof of the certainty of this seemingly absurd etymology, let the reader observe, that in old books written before the seventeenth century, this word was indifferently spelled either *then* or *than*.

"Without other fee or reward *than*, &c." *Other*, as a pronoun, has also "the" before it, and corresponds to "the one:" but not as an adjective.

The two subsequent quotations, which have led Scrutator to prefer the word "but," as avoiding what he thinks an anomaly, are grammatical errors. In both, the word "other" is a redundant expression; for the sentences read as well without it—"Has no claim to notice *but that*, &c." "No kingdom, *but that of righteousness*." To this test we cannot subject the four previous citations: we cannot say, "felt no desire *than to be free*."

If the word "other," then, be used at all, "but" is inadmissible as a substitute for *than*. For the same reason, "besides," which some writers place after *other*, (no other *besides* this) is to be rejected. The completeness of the sense, independently of the former word, proves that word to be a pleonasm. We should say, "none *besides* this." A few other prepositions, which are sometimes used instead of "than," as "above, beyond, except," in relation to the word "other," are liable to the same objection.

As the word "other" is derived from the Saxon, "*oder*," I shall submit the enquiry to any of your learned readers, whether the Saxon term be not the comparative of an obsolete adjective "*od*:" as *rather* (noticed by Scrutator) is from *Rath*. *Rather*, like *other*, wants the superlative degree; while *farther* possesses it.

The English word *odd*, is employed in a sense which may justify this conjecture. "There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not." *Shakespeare*.—Here "other," is quite transferable for the adjective "odd."

I shall take this opportunity of mentioning, that the vulgar Scotch use the word "nor," in comparison. "Mine is better *nor* your's." In Lancashire, there is a remarkable and very common provincial expression, by which the words *than* and *till* are made completely to change places. They say, "I shall wait, *than* you come," and "to-day is much colder *till* yesterday;" and both phrases are often in the mouths even of the superior classes.

Will some of your correspondents reply to the following questions:—Is it equally proper to say, "I am afraid, lest he should come," and "that he will not come," and "lest he should not come." Is it more ungrammatical to say, "this is the same with that," than "the same as that."



that." *Idem cum* and *idem ac*, are, I believe, both good Latin. When I say, "What I have here said, warrants the conclusion, that *than* is properly placed after *other*;" do I speak as good English as if I should say, "what I have here said warrants *me in concluding* that *than*, &c." Your's, &c.  
Edgeware-road. ACCURATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
WITHOUT pretending to a perfect knowledge of the English language, which I have however made my favourite study, I think the doubts of your correspondent, "*Scrutator*," in Number 161 of the Monthly Magazine, respecting the grammatical propriety of placing *than* after *other*, and *otherwise*, must have arisen from his considering the word *other*, merely as a pronoun. But when joined to a substantive, it is often a real adjective comparative. The father who requests his son to *beware of the other bottle*, means to caution him not to drink more than one. When Blair says: "No *other* merriment, dull tree, is thine!" his meaning is, that not one more merriment belongs to the yew.

Every one of the examples quoted by *Scrutator*, confirms this observation. "Without fee or reward, *other than* which;" that is, without one more fee or reward than—"They have often no *other* task *than* to lay two books before them;" that is, not one task more.

"Felt no *other* desire *than* to be free;" that is, not one more desire.

"Produced no *other* fruit *than* the testimony;" that is, not one fruit more than the testimony.

The two sentences which *Scrutator* thinks correct, appear to me the reverse. Instead of "has no *other* claim to notice but that," Johnson might have written, "no *other* claim *than*," and White's "no *other* kingdom but that of righteousness," would have been better expressed by "no *other* kingdom *than*." Both authors seem to have been betrayed into what I consider as an anomaly, by wishing to steer clear of the cacophony, *than that*; but to avoid this disagreeable alliteration, the word *other* might have been altogether omitted in either sentence, and then the conjunction *but* would have been perfectly proper.

Most of the old writers, quoted as authorities in Johnson's Dictionary, have *than* after *other* and *otherwise*: as

—"Men seldom consider God any *otherwise than* in relation to themselves." Rogers.—"I can expect no *other* (thing) from those that judge by single sights *than* to be thought." Glanville.—"No leases shall ever be made *other than* leases for four years." Swift.

And modern authors adhere to the same rule. "*Other than* me no God shalt thou confess." *Exodiad*, part I. —"The power which the Duke of Marlborough enjoyed, seemed to be no *otherwise* gratifying *than* as it ministered to his rapacity." *Noble's Continuation of the Biographical History of England*.

Indeed in the most familiar uses of the word *other*, there is always a comparison understood; for instance, "take *another* glass," that is, one glass more than what you have got. "Has he no *other* friends?" that is, no other friends than him to whom he has applied. And this is not peculiar to the English. In German we also say: *Ich habe keinen anderen Rock*. I have no *other* coat; that is, *Ich habe keinen anderen Rock als den ich trage*. I have no *other* coat *than* that which I wear. The word *ander*, being a real adjective comparative, requires after it the same conjunction as any other comparative, and so does the French *autre*. In an amorous ditty to his mistress, alluding to his heart and her's, the Frenchman sings:

"D'autres que moi pourront avoir le vôtre;  
D'autres que vous n'auront jamais le mien."

When Charles V. said, that as many languages as a man could speak, so many times might he be affirmed to be a man; he meant, no doubt, that intimate knowledge of different languages by which a man is rendered capable of acting his part on the theatre of the world alternately in different countries. But even without speaking foreign idioms, the mere study of them enables the student to ascertain with more precision the import of several turns of expression and shades of meaning in his native language, which else would elude his apprehension, and forces him to attach ideas to words which he was wont to repeat from habit.

This consideration has induced me to announce, besides my English lectures on statistics, a course of lectures on the comparative idioms of the English, French, and German languages, calculated for those who have made some proficiency in either French or German, or in both.

Sept. 10, 1807.  
Pimlico, 6, Upper Eaton-street.

Your's, &c.  
D. BOILEAU.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have not determined to stifle so unimportant a dispute, I would just intimate to your ingenious philological correspondent, who, in your Number for June (volume xxiii. page 447), has made some further remarks on the word *resign*, that I have no controversy with him concerning the original meaning or meanings of that word. I ought not, he says, to reckon as primary meanings more than the two significations which he sets down as such: for that to *yield up*, to *transfer*, is not the primary import of the word in question, which becomes, when used in that sense, a *metaphor*. This I will not deny: but beg, however, to remark, that the metaphor, being commonly, and, as your correspondent admits, very justifiably used in many cases, (see Monthly Magazine, vol. xx, p. 111) I cannot understand why the religious application of it should be more objectionable than any other.

Not theologians only, as I before observed, but poets, novelists, and writers of every kind speak of *resignation to the will of God*. In the course of a single volume of a novel which I was lately reading, the heroine is mentioned, at least half a dozen times, as bearing her hard fate with patience and *resignation*. How surprised would Mrs. Charlotte Smith have been, had some hypercritic informed her that, unless she wished her writings to *smell of the conventicle*, she must never attribute resignation of mind to the personages of her story, but merely say that they *submitted with equanimity* to their misfortunes? Why should the language be deprived of a very expressive word? What word equally expressive can be substituted in its room?

The futile reasoning, or rather quibbling with which this writer's observations are concluded, is scarcely worthy of notice. It is obvious that the objection urged against *resign*, when used in a pious sense, on account of its analogy to *indorse*, applies equally to all the other customary forms of employing that word: and therefore if such objection be well-founded, the term ought to be exploded altogether. Your correspondent might, with as much propriety, have argued thus: "Suppose I were to say, ministers have *indorsed* their places; I *indorse* my chair to you, would not such expressions be deemed very absurd? Yet to use the word *resign*, in these cases, is not less ridiculous."

With thanks to the Contributor to *English synonymy*, for the various instructive enquiries and remarks which his learning and ingenuity have enabled him to make, and for which your readers are much indebted to him.

Your's, &c.

Worcester.

TREBOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5. Communicated by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

OUR attentions were now once more directed to the representation, which was evidently historical, and seemed to be taken from that period of their history, in which the Tartar princes mounted the throne of China; for towards the end of the play, a most bloody battle was fought between the Tartars and Chinese, in which prodigies of valour and agility, or rather deception, were performed. Heads were here seen dissevered in a manner from the bodies, and dangling by a small piece of skin, while the combatants were carried off the field! Some were transfixed with darts and javelins, the points of which we could plainly perceive projecting at the opposite sides of their bodies; while others again, with battles-axes wedged into their skulls, seemed to deluge the field with gore. How they managed to perform these deceptions so well, I confess I could not make out; yet the actors were all young lads.

This sham-fight lasted about a quarter of an hour, accompanied with the most savage martial music; after which, the play terminated, and tumbling commenced. The Chinese boys, from the flexibility of their joints and muscles, and from their being brought up to it from their infancy, are famous at this kind of diversion; and indeed I did not think the human frame capable of bearing the distortions and exertions which these little fellows practised with surprising adroitness.

They would pile themselves up in the forms of castles, turrets, pagodas, &c.; and while we were gazing at them in astonishment, these figures would all at once vanish from our sight! With this part of the entertainment, therefore, we were highly gratified.

When the tumblers had finished, we withdrew for half an hour, to take some refreshment, and on our return to the theatre,



theatre, we found the jugglers or legerdemain-men ready to exhibit their *chef d'auvres*. The Chinese are noted for these deceptions, as well as the Indians and we were very much amused by their tricks, as they were all new to us, though many of them were perhaps not superior to those of Breslau, or many other deceptions shewn in England, and certainly not equal to some we afterwards saw in India. This terminated the night's entertainment; and we took leave of our kind Chinese host, with appetites and curiosities highly gratified.

Our party having fitted out the ship's launch with a week's provision, and plenty of arms to guard us against the Ladrones, we set off on an excursion to Macao. It was on our little voyage down to this settlement, that we had the satisfaction of seeing a whole convoy of Chinese small craft take the advantage of that protection which even the boat of a British man of war could give them against the Ladrones, who infest their own rivers!

On approaching the city of Macao it has a very handsome appearance from the sea, the houses and streets being well built, regular, and the former (as is the Portuguese custom) perfectly white. The land on each side is craggy, with forts, churches, and monasteries, erected on the different eminences.

That part of the island of Macao where the Portuguese are allowed to reside, is a peninsula, separated from the main body of the island by a narrow isthmus, across the middle of which the Chinese have thrown a wall, called the Boundary. In the centre of this wall is a gate, a guard-house, and a party of Chinese soldiers, to prevent the smallest communication.

The peninsula itself is composed of two rugged hills, joined together by a low neck of land, on which the city of Macao is built extending from shore to shore. Thus situated it is capable of being well defended by the craggy heights on each side; but the Portuguese have taken little advantage of this circumstance; and indeed so badly is it fortified, that it is supposed five or six hundred men, with a ship or two of war, would take the place with great ease.

The city is very populous; but the Chinese far exceed the number of the Portuguese inhabitants, who are here as in most of their Indian settlements, a very degenerated race! marrying and blending with the natives, till the shade of distinction is completely obliterated! This

is not the case with the English (except in a very trifling degree); who on that account preserve and support the superiority of their character, in the eyes of those nations of colour where they form establishments.

Though this is called a Portuguese settlement, yet so much are they at the mercy, and under the controul, of the Chinese, that the latter will not permit them to have more than a few weeks provisions on the island at one time; nor could the Portuguese procure the smallest supply from any of the neighbouring isles, without leave from the viceroy of Canton! in fact, they are a little better than the vassals of the mandarins, who must be consulted on so trifling an occasion as that of sending off a few refreshments of fruits, to a ship in the roads! Here the English super-cargoes reside from March till October; during which interval we have no commerce going on at Canton. On the top of one of those craggy hills, and commanding a very extensive picturesque view, is Camoen's Cave, where they say that celebrated navigator and poet used to sit and meditate, when writing the *Lusiad*. Adjoining this, is the chief super-cargo's garden; in which are several beautiful and romantic spots, well worth visiting.

A tolerably good road is formed from the city round the western side of the peninsula, by the Boundary, and back along the eastern to the opposite side of the city.

This is a very pleasant ride mornings and evenings; the horses at Macao being small and sure-footed; but strangers ought to be very cautious as the Chinese guards at the Boundary always endeavour to inveigle Europeans inside the gate, when they instantly secure them, and make them pay enormous sums before they release them: and even then frequently bamboozing them, by way of impressing it on their memories!

The Chinese seem to hold the Portuguese character in very little estimation; as the following circumstance which happened some years since, will set in a clear point of view.

It is well known, that the "lex talionis," or the law of life for life, prevails in China; and it unfortunately happened that in an affray between some Portuguese and Chinese soldiers, one of the latter was killed. A dispatch being sent off to the viceroy of Canton, a council was held, and the circumstances having been taken into consideration,

deration, it was determined that two Portuguese should be demanded, and their lives sacrificed as an equivalent for the life of one China man! To the honour of the Portuguese governor, however, he obstinately resisted the demand; and would not even give up the man who committed the murder, but ordered him to be publicly shot by his own countrymen, before the eyes of the Chinese, who by these means were appeased and the affair dropped.

While we lay here an English boat's crew happened to land on the Chinese side of the Boundary, and were immediately imprisoned; the sum of two or three thousand dollars being demanded for their enlargement. The Caroline was therefore moved down abreast of Macao, and a message sent to the Portuguese governor, who applied to the mandarin for the release of the English, but without effect, as they expected a considerable ransom.

A message was therefore sent to the mandarin in the name of his Britannic Majesty, demanding the instant release of his majesty's subjects, with an intimation, that if this lawful demand was not directly complied with, force would be used to compel him to it; but Fukki, though he had no small itching for the dollars, was not at all inclined to risk a broadside from the Tars of Old England on their account; and therefore the men were given up the moment he received this message.

The Typa, (a safe harbour, where commodore Anson hove down the old Centurion) lies between two islands about four miles from Macao; and here the *Dedaigneuse* frigate lay, all the time we were in China, without experiencing the least degree of sickness; whereas the Caroline and Grampus had half their men laid up with agues, fevers, and fluxes, at Lintin and Anson's bay.

The Athenian, of sixty-four guns, which ship arrived in China early in January, 1805, suffered still more from sickness than we did. Macao roads are therefore much healthier than any of the anchorages farther up the river, which indeed is generally the case in all rivers of hot countries.

Macao road, however, is objected to on account of its openness, should a gale of wind take place; but during the months of October, November, and December, we did not experience any weather that could damage a vessel lying in these roads; and had we continued here, instead of

higher up, I am convinced we should have evaded great part of the sickness, and mortality that prevailed on board.

Macao is the only European-looking city we had yet seen in India or China; for the Portuguese, contrary to the practice of most other European settlers in hot countries, make very little difference in the construction of their houses, whether on the banks of the Ganges or the Tagus: whereas the people of other nations in general, but the English in particular, leave no means unemployed to obviate the effects of climate, by constructing their habitations in the most airy manner imaginable.

The trade of this place seems now reduced to a mere shadow; the principal branch being that of smuggling opium ashore here, which is afterwards privately sold to the Chinese, at a great price; as these people have of late got exceedingly fond of this drug, which they smoke and chew clandestinely, the use of it being strictly prohibited by government.

On the 1st of January, 1805, the Caroline dropt down to Lintin, in order to collect the convoy, which was directed to assemble at this place. On the 5th, the men of war and merchant ships broke ground, and steered past Macao, with a stiff breeze, that came down cold and dreary from the bleak Chinese mountains.

We were no sooner out of sight of the bleak coast of China, than the skies cleared up, and the north-east monsoon blew clear and pleasant over the scarcely ruffled surface of the ocean. We steered a direct course for the Paracels, passing to the southward of the island of Hainan: we crossed the centre of that space in which the Paracels are laid down in the charts, but saw nothing of them; and on the 8th made the high land of Cochin-China, to the northward of Cape Avarella: as we coasted along in the night, the mountains, which are here very high and rugged, seemed to be in a complete blaze, having been fired by the inhabitants for some purpose or other, and exhibited a very grand illumination.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.  
(Continued from p. 425, of Vol. 23.)

THE serious dramas of Lessing are five in number, 1. *Miss Sara Samson*; 2. *Philotas*; 3. *Emilia Galotti*; 4. *Nathan the Wise*; 5. *The Monk of Libanon*.

See



Sara Samson is of that class of plays which the French call *tragedies bourgeoises*: a tragedy, of which the personages belong to middle life, and of which the dialogue is conducted in common prose. Such pieces might, in English, be called *household tragedies*, in contradistinction to those where the action is held in palaces. The Gamester, George Barnwell, and several other of our plays, are of this description.

Miss Sara Samson, an heiress, has eloped with Mellefont, and is waiting at private lodgings in London, to be married by publication of bans. A cast-off mistress of Mellefont's, by name Marwood, desirous of seeing the person, for whom she is dismissed, gains repeated access, under a feigned designation, to Miss Samson; states that Mellefont has a daughter by a woman to whom he had promised marriage, alarms the conscientious fears of the intended bride, and at length, in a transport of jealousy, administers poison to her. Miss Samson dies. Mellefont kills himself. Marwood, in whose violent character there are traits of greatness, is suffered to escape.

There are some violations of English costume in the manners of the personages in this play; and there is a protraction, and an absence of imagery and force, in the dialogue which interfere with its vivid effect: yet there is a terseness and rotundity in the plot; a regularity of climax in the interest and the distress; a striking and critical selection of situation; a variety and individuality of character, and an affecting natural vein of sentiment; which obtained for it a tolerant reception on a suburban theatre of Paris, and a lasting popularity on the German and Italian stage. The writer has seen an Italian translation of Miss Sara Samson performed at Bologna with great effect and great applause. Here the language would be thought tame: a classical simplicity of diction is not borne at the English theatre: we prefer affectation to insipidity: we require to be stimulated although at the expence of probability of dialogue: and are grateful to our Shakespeare even when he tricks out his characters with the tinsel of misplaced wit, or with turgid purple patches of crackling bombast.

Philotas is an heroic drama; but although the characters are in sublime life, the dialogue is in prose: the story is simple, it involves few characters, fills but one act. Aridæus, a Grecian kingling, has taken prisoner Philotas, the son of his an-

tagonist, and is desirous of exchanging the boy for his own son, who in like manner is in the power of the enemy. Philotas is requested to propose the interchange, and to send one of his countrymen home with the message. Perceiving that Aridæus is a fond parent, and would make sacrifices, if he had no equivalent to offer, in order to obtain the liberty of the other captive prince, Philotas takes the odd but grand resolution of self-immolation; he sends Parmenio to his father with information that the object in dispute between the two countries may be extorted for the restoration of Polytimetes, and kills himself. The character of Philotas, a boy of seventeen, eager to distinguish himself by some great deed, and contriving even in prison to die for his country, is a fine delineation. Aridæus is a less original sketch. Strato, the general of Aridæus, and Parmenio, the officer of Philotas are also introduced: there is too much resemblance between these characters: two old soldiers, virtuous alike, overstock a drama, limited to one act and to four interlocutors, and incumbered already with a parallelism in the fortunes of the princes. Parmenio is the superfluous person, he talks much to little purpose. As the style of sentiment is heroic throughout; it would have been more congruous to compose the dialogue in blank verse. Gleim felt this defect, and has published a metrical version of the piece. Short tragedies of this kind are not performed on the English stage; but on the continent they are welcome; and a comedy of five acts is given as the after-piece.

Emilia Galotti is the young the beautiful the accomplished daughter of Odoardo, a nobleman and a soldier grown grey in the service of the rulers of Guastalla. She is betrothed to Count Appiani; but the Prince Hettore, who has seen her at mass, is desirous of possessing her as his mistress. Marinelli, a chamberlain of the prince and the confidant of his wishes, causes Appiani to be assassinated as he is travelling with Emilia, and contrives to offer her an asylum at the villa of the sovereign. The countess Orsina, a previous favourite of the prince, soon perceives that she has a rival in the rescued fair one; she detects the vile machinations of Marinelli, and brings Odoardo to take away his daughter. Emilia, pleased and flattered by attentions, of which the baseness is veiled from her observation, hesitates about a return, for which even the opportunity was not to subsist long, Odoardo is commanded to withdraw

withdraw alone; he becomes alarmed for his daughter's honour and firmness, and, like another Virginius, plunges, himself, a poignard into her bosom.

The four first acts of this play are pre-eminent. The incidents are striking, yet probable; the situations natural, yet interesting; the characters are various, without being extraordinary, distinct without being affected. Marinelli especially is a new and a complete delineation. The dialogue is much in the taste of Diderot's *Pere de Famille*, a little too declamatory, sentimental, and long-winded perhaps, but full of significance, of propriety, and of feeling. The last act alone disappoints: the catastrophe is too violent for the spirit of those modern courtly manners, which are depicted in the preceding scenes; a wiser solution would have been the fulfilment already employed in Miss Sara Samson: the Countess Orsina, from jealousy, might give poison to Emilia, and thus terminate the fortunes of the heroine. An author cannot borrow from himself without incurring the reproach of poverty of imagination: Lessing was compelled to sacrifice reputation to vanity.

There is a principle in the theory of dramatic art, which Lessing had not discovered: it is this. The more nearly the forms of imitation employed by the poet approach to real life; the milder must be the distress, and the more probable the incidents, if the representation is to be kept within the limits of pleasure: it is only when verse or recitative is employed for the dialogue, when the heroes or divinities, of remote ages and countries are introduced as interlocutors, when the sublimities of poetry, are omnipresent, that deeds of a bold enormity, and atrocities at which madness would shudder, can be securely copied. In proportion as the means of imitation intercept illusion may be the force of the emotions portrayed. For want of this precaution Lessing has adapted violent situations to ordinary manners, and disappoints sympathy by the very means intended to push it to the utmost. Diderot's taste was more instinctive and less theoretical; his feeling was unsophisticated; his doctrine might result from his practice, but did not occasion it; whereas Lessing makes his play by the scale and compasses, and tries what his rules permit, sometimes with an unwise, which would not be expected from his sagacity, and always with a guardedness which would not be expected from his tolerance.

Nathan the Wise is the most original

of Lessing's theatric works: it is rather a dramatic metrical romance than a play; for, although performed with reputation as curtailed by Schiller, it was evidently intended for readers, more than for hearers. It is become a national classic; it forms an æra in the history of opinion. The absurd sentiments and conduct of the German public toward the Jews began in Nathan the Wise. The consequent alterations of Prussian legislation result from Nathan the Wise. Cumberland's Comedy of the Jew, which has favoured in England an analogous temper, but which does not appeal to so high a class of feelings, drew inspiration from German sources. Gregoire, and the French patrons of Judaism owe their tolerance to the ring of Nathan. Be it strange, extravagant, improbable, there is that in the book which endears it every where to the generously minded, and efficaciously associates the doctrine of religious equity with loftiness of thinking, and disinterestedness of conduct.

The adventure of this play is supposed to happen shortly after the crusade of Richard Cœur de Lion. The scene is laid in Jerusalem, where Nathan, a rich Jew merchant and banker, often resides, and has educated, as his own, the daughter of a military friend. His house has been on fire, and his adopted child has been rescued from the flames by Conrade, a young templar, to whom Saladin had given liberty on account of his resemblance to an emigrated brother. Nathan returns, he becomes acquainted with this templar, and is preparing to recompence his service with the hand of Recha, when it appears that Conrade is also one of the children of Nathan's military friend, the emigrated brother of the sultan. The parties already allied by reciprocal services, by analogous culture of intellect, and by liberality of spirit, are pleased to find in the friendly affections of relationship an additional bond of union.

The tranquillity of this solution has been censured by a writer of distinguished vivacity and eloquence, in a recent number (XV. 150) of the Edinburgh Review. Surely that critic has little claim to moral taste, who would have a man give vent to expressions of disappointment, because he cannot climb the bed of his sister: whatever Conrade may be supposed to have felt, any other behaviour would have outraged feelings, which are the purest gift of society and refinement. Would this critic have had Recha rave like Byblis? for that to be possible, her previous character



ter must have been cast in another and a coarser mould.

Lessing has displayed much curious learning in the exact adaptation of the historical allusions, and of the manners of his personages to the time and place of scene. The character of Saladin is perfectly in Arabian nature; rapacious and profuse, bold and kind, enlightened enough to be tolerant, superstitious enough to be pious, rash and warm in battle, in confidence, in bounty, always generous to friend or foe, he is the natural chieftain of such a band as lifted him from a private station to the empire. His capital and court was really the seat of letters and refinement, where a Nathan could be evolved, and a Conrade instructed: the Crusaders were the barbarians of the age; and the Christians of Jerusalem, as here described, were an intriguing faction, in alliance with the foreign invader. Voltaire chooses the same time and place for the scene of his *Zaire*, but the costume of sentiment and manners is by him less faithfully observed.

The dialogue of this play is well adapted to its office: it is distinguished by an idiomatic ordinariness of diction, which has been praised for its simplicity, which has been censured for its vulgarity: the stater style of tragedy would ill have suited the gentle emotions and philosophical conversations of Saladin's family; nor would the witty style of comedy have been proper, in the midst of feelings so exquisite, and discussions so momentous. Nathan the Wise may be considered as a didactic poem in a dramatic form: compare it with certain dialogues of Plato, it would be found to carry further the art of impressing moral truth by the imitation of social converse. The most characteristic specimen is certainly the parable related by Nathan to the Sultan: we shall repeat it not from the old prose-translation of Mr. Raspe, but from the metrical version lately published for Mr. Phillips.

NATHAN.

But, sultan, e'er I quite unfold myself  
allow me to relate a tale.

SALADIN.

Why not?

I always was a friend of tales well told.

NATHAN

Well told, that's not precisely my affair.

SALADIN.

Again so proudly modest, come, begin.

NATHAN.

In days of yore, there dwelt in east a man,  
who from a valued hand receiv'd a ring

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of endless worth: the stone of it an opal,  
that shot an ever-changing tint: moreover,  
it had the hidden virtue him to render  
of God and man belov'd, who in this view,  
and this persuasion, wore it. Was it strange  
the eastern man ne'er drew it off his finger,  
and studiously provided to secure it  
for ever to his house? Thus—He bequeath'd  
it,

first, to the *most beloved* of his sons,  
ordain'd that he again should leave the ring  
to the *most dear* among his children—and  
that without heeding birth, the *favourite son*,  
in virtue of the ring alone, should always  
remain the lord of the house—You hear me,  
sultan?

SALADIN.

I understand thee—on.

NATHAN.

From son to son,

At length this ring descended to a father,  
who had three sons, alike obedient to him;  
whom therefore he could not but love alike.  
At times seem'd this, now that, at times the  
third,

(accordingly as each apart receiv'd  
the overflowings of his heart) most worthy  
to heir the ring, which with goodnatur'd weak-  
ness

he privately to each in turn had promis'd.

This went on for a while. But death ap-  
proach'd,

and the good father grew embarrass'd. So  
to disappoint two sons, who trust his promise,  
he could not bear. What's to be done. He  
sends in secret to a jeweller, of whom,  
upon the model of the real ring,  
he might bespeak two others, and commanded  
to spare nor cost nor pains to make them like,  
quite like the true one. This the artist ma-  
nag'd.

The rings were brought, and e'en the father's  
eye  
could not distinguish which had been the  
model.

Quite overjoy'd he summons all his sons,  
takes leave of each apart, on each bestows  
his blessing and his ring, and dies—Thou  
hearest me?

SALADIN.

I hear, I hear, come finish with thy tale;  
is it soon ended?

NATHAN.

It is ended, sultan,

for all that follows may be guess'd of course.  
Scarce is the father dead, each with his ring  
appears, and claims to be the lord o'th'  
house.

Comes question, strife, complaint—all to no  
end;

for the true ring could no more be distin-  
guish'd

than now can—the true faith.

SALADIN.

How, how, is that  
to be the answer to my query?

Y y

NATHAN.

NATHAN.

No,

but it may serve as my apology :  
if I can't venture to decide between  
rings, which the father got expressly made,  
that they might not be known from one-another.

SALADIN.

The rings—don't trifle with me; I must  
think  
that the religions which I nam'd can be  
distinguish'd, e'en to raiment, drink and  
food.

NATHAN.

And only not as to their grounds of proof.  
Are not all built alike on history,  
traditional, or written. History  
must be received on trust—is it not so ?  
In whom now are we likeliest to put trust?  
In our own people surely, in those men  
whose blood we are, in them, who from our  
childhood  
have given us proofs of love, who ne'er de-  
ceiv'd us,  
unless 'twere wholesomer to be deceiv'd.  
How can I less believe in my forefathers  
than thou in thine. How can I ask of thee  
to own that thy forefathers falsified  
in order to yield mine the praise of truth.  
The like of christians.

SALADIN.

By the living God  
the man is in the right, I must be silent.

NATHAN.

Now let us to our rings return once more.  
As said, the sons complain'd. Each to the  
judge  
swore from his father's hand immediately  
to have receiv'd the ring, as was the case ;  
after he had long obtain'd the father's pro-  
mise,  
one day to have the ring, as also was.  
The father, each asserted, could to him  
not have been false ; rather than so suspect  
of such a father, willing as he might be  
with charity to judge his brethren, he  
of treacherous forgery was bold to accuse  
them.

SALADIN.

Well, and the judge, I am eager now to  
hear  
what thou wilt make him say. Go on, go  
on.

NATHAN.

The judge said, If ye summon not the fa-  
ther  
before my seat, I cannot give a sentence.  
Am I to guess enigmas ? Or expect ye  
that the true ring should here unseal its lips ?  
But hold—you tell me that the real ring  
injoys the hidden power to make the wearer  
of God and man belov'd ; let that decide.  
Which of you two brothers love the best ?  
You are silent. Do these love exciting rings  
act inward only, not without ? Does each  
love but himself ? Ye are all deceiv'd de-  
ceivers,

none of your rings is true. The real ring  
perhaps is gone. To hide or to supply  
its loss, your father order'd three for one.

SALADIN.

O charming, charming !

NATHAN.

And (the judge continued)  
if you will take advice in lieu of sentence,  
this is my counsel to you, to take up  
the matter where it stands. If each of you  
has had a ring presented by his father,  
let each believe his own the real ring.  
'Tis possible the father chose no longer  
to tolerate the one ring's tyranny ;  
and certainly, as he much lov'd you all,  
and lov'd you all alike, it could not please  
him

by favouring one to be of two the oppresser.  
Let each feel honour'd by this free affection  
unwarp'd of prejudice ; let each endeavour  
to vie with both his brothers in displaying  
the virtue of his ring ; assist its might  
with gentleness, benevolence, forbearance,  
with inward resignation to the godhead,  
and if the virtues of the ring continue  
to show themselves among your childrens  
children,  
after a thousand thousand years, appear  
before this judgment-seat—a greater one  
than I shall sit upon it and decide.

So spake the modest judge

SALADIN.

God !

NATHAN.

Saladin,

Feelst thou thyself this wiser, promis'd man ?

SALADIN.

I dust, I nothing, God !

[Precipitates himself upon Nathan, and  
takes hold of his hand, which he does not  
quit the remainder of the scene.]

NATHAN.

What moves thee, sultan ?

SALADIN.

Nathan, my dearest Nathan, 'tis not yet  
the judge's thousand thousand years are past,  
his judgment-seat's not mine. Go, go, but  
love me.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has frequently been observed, that  
the days lengthen more in a given  
space of time, suppose a fortnight, three  
weeks, a month, or more, after the winter  
solstice, or the shortest day, than they  
have shortened in the same space of time  
preceding. The observation is true, so  
far as it relates to the appearances in the  
evening, when such remarks are gene-  
rally made ; but the real cause of this ap-  
parent variation has been seldom consi-  
dered, though scarcely a doubt has ever  
been entertained of the fact. It may  
not



not be unacceptable, therefore, to your readers, should I offer a few reasons for this apparent irregularity in the celestial phenomena, and endeavour to account for it by arguments which are commensurate to the capacities of the unlearned in astronomical science.

That it has been usual to call the interval of time of the sun's rising or setting before or after six o'clock, by the name of ascensional difference, is well known; and that the difference of good clocks and watches, from the time shewn by the sun on the most accurate sundials, sometimes sooner, and sometimes later, is called the Equation of Time, is not less notorious. Though the meaning of these terms is fully understood by astronomers, it is necessary to premise thus much by way of information to the unscientific.

From the table of Equation of Time given in many almanacs for every day, it is obvious that there are but four days in the year on which good clocks and watches shew the same precise time with the sun. On all others they are sometimes before the sun's apparent time, and sometimes after it. Without any design of demonstrating the cause of this variance, I shall only observe that it proceeds from certain eccentric inequalities in the earth's orbit round the sun, which give this irregularity to the sun's apparent daily motion, so as at some times to fall short of the mean daily motion, and at other times to exceed it. How these affect the phenomena of the sun, to produce the fact above stated, is what I shall now endeavour to show, by applying these principles to the effects which will be produced in the present year. With the difference of the fraction of a day only, they will equally apply to any other year.

As these phenomena are most conspicuous in the winter half year, and more particularly from about the third of November to the 10th or 11th of February, I shall specially note the circumstances immediately applicable to the subject during that interval. And it is manifest to any attentive observer, that from about the former of these days in each year to the 13th of December, the days shorten in the evenings much less than they do in the mornings; and farther, that on the latter day the evening begins to lengthen, though the mornings will continue to shorten for eighteen days longer, or until the 31st of that month. In this interval of eighteen days the

daily variance of ascensional difference being smaller than the daily variance of the equation of time, gives all the excess of the latter in favour of the evening; and hence the shortest evening will happen about the 13th of December, though the shortest morning will not happen until eighteen days later.

For let us consider that on the 13th of December, 1807, for instance, the equation will be about five minutes forty-eight seconds, to be taken from the sun's apparent time, in order to shew the equal time pointed out by good clocks and watches; for at this time the almanacs represent good clocks and watches behind the sun. This is done away in about twelve days, and in six days more the equation is three minutes five seconds nearly on the other side, when good clocks and watches are so much before the sun. At the two extremities of this interval of eighteen days, therefore, though the sun rises and sets precisely at the same time, the apparent time is nearly nine minutes later in the morning, and as much later in the evening, so that whilst the former is so much shortened, the other is so much lengthened. It should always be remembered, however, that this is stated according to the true representation of good clocks and watches. The ascensional difference having less daily variation in the latitude of London (which is the place I am considering) during these eighteen days, than the daily variation of the equation exhibits, evidently produces an appearance of lengthened evenings from the moment that such daily variance of the equation exceeds the daily variation of the ascensional difference.

We may farther add, that from the 1st of January in each year, the mornings will apparently begin to lengthen a little; but the evenings will still continue to have the advantage by as many seconds of time daily, as is the daily variation of the equation of time, and the improvement of longer mornings is still retarded by as much as that daily variation of equation amounts to. The advantage which the daily variation of ascensional difference has now gained, will still operate but slowly in the morning, as the daily variation of the equation of time must first be subtracted; but it will operate fully in the evening, as it will then receive all the advantage of the variation of such ascensional difference, with the addition of the variation of the equation of time. And this advantage will continue, though gradually and daily less and

and less, until the 11th or 12th of February; after which, until the 26th or 27th of March, the advantage will be in favour of lengthening mornings in a daily improving state, and continue from thence, but less and less, until the 15th or 16th of April, after which it becomes again favourable for the extension of the evenings, but in a much smaller proportion, till about the 15th or 16th of June. Having once more changed sides, the advantage continues to be for the morning until the beginning of September; after which it turns for the evening, when the mornings are again shortened, not only by the daily variation of ascensional difference, but by the daily variation of the equation of time, which is wholly in favour of the evenings until about the 25th of December.

And now having led my readers to the winter solstice, from whence I set out, I might here close my letter. But it may not be improper, before I conclude, just to observe, that the progress of light from the sun to our earth, is known to take up a space of seven minutes and a half; and therefore as the sun's centre will be actually risen seven minutes and a half before we can receive his rays, consequently his semi-diurnal arc from his rising to noon, will be diminished by that interval, and the other semi-diurnal arc from noon to his setting will be lengthened by the same interval. But if any one should be disposed to assert that the sun will have passed the true meridian by such intervals before we can receive his meridian rays, and consequently that the central rays of the setting sun will not reach us until he has actually descended below our horizon by the same space of time, thereby making the effect regularly equal, I shall not presume to dispute it. Leaving this to astronomers to determine, if it has not been already determined, whose facilities and local means render them best competent to decide on a matter of so much importance to the true principles of science, I need only say that I have just mentioned this, as it may afford an argument to account for lengthened evenings in general, though not to any particular part of the year.

Your's, &c.

No. 11, Sidney-street, OBSERVATOR.  
City-road, London.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**F the following answer to the query of B. A. p. 438, vol. xxiii. is not superseded by a more satisfactory one, from some other

of your numerous correspondents, I shall be glad to see it in the next number of your useful miscellany.

The great Newton, in his *Dissertations on Prophecy*, says, "Gregory Nyssen tells us, that after the persecution of the Emperor Decius, Gregory, bishop of Neocesarea, in Pontus, instituted, that festival days should be celebrated to them who had contended for the faith, that is, to the martyrs." And Nyssen adds this reason for the institution, viz. "When he (Gregory) observed that the simple and unskilful multitudes by reason of corporeal delights remained in the error of idols; that the principal thing might be corrected among them, namely, that instead of this vain worship, they might turn their eyes upon God, he permitted, that, at the memories of the holy martyrs, they might make merry, delight themselves, and be dissolved into joy. The heathens were delighted with the festivals of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to saints and martyrs." Hence it came to pass, that for exploding the festivals of the heathens, the principal festivals of the Christians succeeded in their room; as the keeping of Christmas with ivy, and feasting in the room of the Bacchanalia and Saturnalia: the celebrating of May-day with flowers, in the room of the Floralia; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the apostles, in the room of the solemnities used at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the Zodiac in the old Julian calendar. "The church (says an ingenious writer) hath only christened these heathen festivals with the name of some saints; and as December was a dead time of the year, when the heathens had their Saturnalia, and gave loose to recreation, the Christians honoured the season with the name of their Saviour."

Here then your correspondent may discover the honourable origin of Christmas, and by consulting Kennet or any other writer on Roman Antiquities, may also discover how the Bacchanalia were observed, the gross licentiousness of that festival, and the reason of "placing sprigs of ivy, &c. in our churches at Christmas;" a season of more dissolute pleasure and criminal indulgence than any other in the whole year, as if Christ was become the minister of sin!

It is remarkable that although several other superstitious customs of a heathen or popish origin are declining in this protestant



testant country, yet the practice of exhibiting the symbols or emblems of Bacchus at our festival of Christmas, is still generally observed. Our elderly females are yet extremely zealous in keeping up the custom of decorating the houses with ivy, or other evergreens; and I remember hearing one of these good matrons lament that the introduction of sash-windows would in time destroy this holy custom; after which, she feared the church itself would be in great danger! But what chiefly contributes to keep it up, is the great care and attention of our ghostly fathers. A clergyman would as soon read the daily prayers without his surplice, as read the office for Christmas day without looking through an ivy-bush. It may therefore be hoped that the prognostication of the good old woman just alluded to will not come to pass in our days; and that we shall still enjoy our annual Bacchanalia.

Your's, &c.

A PLAIN CHRISTIAN.

P. S. Permit me to inform your "Occasional Correspondent" (p. 439) that no direct motion has been made in the House of Commons for preventing cruelty to animals, except that made by a worthy member a few years ago for suppressing bull-baiting. Your correspondent cannot have forgotten the fate of this motion, nor on what patriotic grounds it was opposed. Whatever causes we are fighting for now, we at that time were fighting for Christianity, and it was proved that if bull baiting, &c. was suppressed, it would damp the ardour of our youth among the lower orders, and tend to prevent them from stepping into the ranks as fast as their comrades were "killed off." An acute logician would therefore easily prove that bull-baiting tended to support Christianity so called, that is the Christianity of a late heaven-born minister and Co. Let not, then, your Occasional Correspondent revive the subject, lest he be suspected of sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion.

ABSTRACT of a JOURNAL kept in MARYLAND, during a late TOUR in that COUNTRY.

I HAVE been to the Methodist chapel in Reister's Town, in the morning; to a seminary, where a Mr. Armstrong preached in the afternoon, and again to the chapel in Reister's town at night. It was a watch-night. Three or four elders exhorted in turns, and from the accompaniments of sighs, groans, gesticulations, and ejaculations, I am at a loss for a comparison, to give my English friends any idea of it. No public-

house, or even Bedlam, can equal the noise, nonsense, and extravagancies I heard and saw exhibited. Ten years ago I was in the Methodist chapel at Baltimore on a watch-night, and there were two conversions; however, they had not proceeded far, before I was literally frightened away: but it was nothing to what I now saw exhibited. I thought, in the general uproar, to hear distinctly the words "hark forward, hark forward!" from a ruddy old man, in a night-cap, probably an old fox-hunting sinner. A young woman soon after began to feel the spirit of conversion, and then a young man, whom I had observed in the fore part of the day to be in strange convulsions. The tunes to the hymns would suit pigs and reels, and they worked themselves into such a phrensy by singing and stamping, that at last they literally danced, taking hold of each other's hands. The young woman, who could not have had a better opportunity of shewing her attractions at the opera, was at last totally exhausted; but a little rest enabled her to rejoin the duet and fandango! Gracious God! said I to myself, do not these people thus qualify themselves for Bedlam? I believe this is more rarely the case than at first sight one should be apt to think. The conversion is the most dangerous crisis to women; but that got over, they are perfectly at ease respecting their salvation. All this enthusiasm and extravagance may be intended to call together a concourse of people, and multiply as much as possible the chances of gaining members amongst the weak and credulous. I understand that the propriety of such proceedings has been taken into consideration at one of their conferences, and that the votes were for their continuance.

A Mr. Bloodgood preached in the forenoon at Reister's town. He had been a dancing-master, and certainly the transition to this present calling would in one respect make him feel quite at home. The preacher at the seminary, who had been an out-rider for a Yorkshire house, and then an unfortunate shoe-merchant in Philadelphia, talked of *cisterns* of running water, and made other grammatical errors without number. He was, however, reckoned a fine man, and the ladies called him very pretty. As for the matter, one Methodist sermon is a good sample of a thousand. I am told that it is a principal object with most of the round preachers to get snugly

ly married, and settled on plantations. They are much followed, especially by the women; but I apprehend more from curiosity and a desire to see and be seen, than from a view to conversion: indeed, some are honest enough to confess it. It is excusable when we consider how far asunder the plantations are, the thinness of the population, the scarcity of market-towns, and, in fine, the few opportunities young people have of seeing one another except at meeting. So that saying nothing of spiritual conversion, I have no doubt many a couple is converted from the errors of single life to the wholesome doctrine and practice of matrimony by these periodical assemblies. Camp meetings are frequently held, when the people assemble in crowds, and encamp in tents by families, for three or four nights, having a stock of provisions, &c. with them.

The men of Maryland are in general swarthy, tall, and athletic. To the climate, stoves, and immoderate use of tobacco, may be in a great measure attributed their swarthy and unhealthy appearance, particularly the Germans. The women are tall, genteel, many handsome, some beautiful and easy in their carriage. They are, however, deficient in personal cleanliness, as well as the men. That ingredient in the continuation and formation of health and beauty, to which our British fair are no strangers, would, if practiced, enhance the charms of many a black-eyed Marylander. Their teeth are in general bad, owing, I think, to a hot and saline diet of tea and coffee, hot bread, sausages highly seasoned, salt and hung beef, and salt fish morning, noon, and night. They omit, too, the very necessary precaution of washing their mouths every morning, using the finger to the teeth, instead of a hard pernicious brush. Many are not deficient in education, but the abominable system of negro slavery frequently puts to flight all their good principles and habits of industry learnt at school. Depending upon negro exertion for every thing about their houses and persons, they are literally the slaves of slaves, and victims of spleen, ennui, and the most odious passions.

There is an early disposition for marriage, caused by climate and precocious puberty, combined with the ease of supporting a wife and family with respectability and comfort. Women are marriagable from fifteen. Men in gene-

ral do not marry before twenty-five or thirty. Bastardy is common, and the allowance till the child is seven years old, is not to exceed forty dollars per annum. The most predominant diseases are fever and ague, and of late consumption, particularly amongst the females. I observe from the weekly lists of deaths in Baltimore, that about one-third is from the latter disease. Dr. Rush, in designating this the British disease, laments its appearance and increase in America, as an unequivocal symptom of a departure from the simple mode of life pursued by our ancestors. Highly seasoned dishes, liquors, tea, balls, routes, dress, or rather nudity, &c. have an injurious effect upon the constitution just in the proportion of immoderate and unseasonable enjoyment. The formidable train of nervous affections is to be traced to them, which have penetrated from the toilet of the fine lady even to the workshop of the artisan. Many of the old complaints have been banished by them, or so changed in their symptoms and operation as to be scarcely recognizable. They may be said to form a middle class between the chronic and acute diseases, and, from their obstinacy and continuance in most instances during life, may not improperly, perhaps, be called *mulic*. But, unfortunately, they can propagate their species, as many a miserable offspring can testify. Thus it is that the sins of the parents are visited upon the children.

Mr. M. was in Baltimore during the yellow fever in 1797. He had lately taken a shop, and begun business in the hatting line on the Point. He boarded with a Doctor Jacquet, and his own business being very bad, he offered his services to the Doctor, who was burthened with too much. He was induced to this from the circumstance of owing the Doctor fifty dollars, being the rent of his shop. He carried out medicine, and bled the patients. He had five dollars the first day, and fifteen per day for three days more, when he left him. The Doctor was getting what he liked, sometimes two hundred dollars per day. Mr. M. advised him to remove, but he would not, swearing that he was case-hardened against the attacks of the fever. Mr. M. saw him, in the morning of his removal from Baltimore, put a stout ship carpenter into his coffin, and carry it to the grave himself, when no one would come near him. A few days after, the Doctor sick-

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ened; he sent for Mr. M. but prudence prevented him from going, and soon after he heard of his death.

The cattle are subject to many disorders in these parts. The bloody murrain often visits them. What is the cause of this fatal distemper, the people cannot tell, but if a conjecture might be hazarded, as it generally attacks young cattle from one to two years old. I think it is owing to their feeding upon marshy grass, with which the meadows abound at the latter end of the year. Cattle above that age being exempt from it, perhaps from the superior strength of their constitutions, or the discrimination of their palates, which makes them avoid feeding upon the noxious grass. In this case, draining would prevent the growth of such grass, and, of course, the distemper. Dr. F. has lost five in three days. They shew it first by violent twitchings in the flanks, then they become so weak that they lie down, and seem to lose all pain for the last three or four hours of life. They die within the twenty-four hours. I saw one opened. The coat of the stomach was peeled off in places, and inflamed and rotten where it remained; the inside was even black, the kidneys were inflamed, turgid, and bloody; the lobes of the lungs and auricles of the heart were black, and upon cutting into the loins on the back, there were numerous small lumps of blackclotted blood. A most intolerable stench issued from the carcase. A man from Gettisbury, who was going by with his waggon, said that he had lost some young cattle this winter of the same distemper. He had given to the surviving ones one spoonful of alum and brimstone in equal parts, morning, noon, and night, and thought it a preventive.

In considering the counter-current of rivers, I have sometimes thought that the facilities which they afford to navigating vessels up the stream, might be considerably increased by imitating nature in those circumstances which cause counter-currents. For this purpose, where the rivers run in right lines for any distance, say five hundred to one thousand yards, might not moles be projected from the banks, so as to catch part of the current, which would cause a counter-current? In order that boats might not have occasion to go round the points of these moles, and so run the risk of being drawn into the main current, a sufficient space for their passage might be contrived through the frame-work of the

moles, near to the bank, where the water would always be the stillest. Where Nature, by her own protections or moles causes counter-currents, if they require securing, or increasing against unavoidable decay, as they will generally, except their base and elevation be rocky, it may be done by inclosing the projecting point in a coffer-dam, and extending it as far as may be thought necessary into the bed of the river, filling up the intermediate space between the end of the point of land and extremity of the coffer-dam with stones and rubbish. Where the points of land project considerably, and are narrow, cuts may be made for the passage of boats similar to those through the artificial moles, and as near as possible to the general bearings of the banks.

It may be objected to these moles, that in time the intermediate space would become too shallow for navigation, by the deposits of sand, mud, and trees, brought down by the main current. The objection seems formidable and well founded. To obviate it, instead of these moles being stationary, might not the principles of boat and ship-building be applied to them, securing the stern to the bank, and the head towards the bed of the river by anchors. Thus, before any considerable swell is apprehended, the anchors might be raised, and the mole vessel drifted along side of the bank. By this means all the deposits of sand, &c. which had been made in those rivers which are only navigable at certain seasons of the year, as the Ohio and Mississippi would be swept away. But these would be trifling, compared to what might be caused by the stationary moles, because the greater part would drift under the mole vessels, whenever a trifling swell should raise them from the bottom of the river.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF some of your architectural correspondents would point out a mode of building large rooms in such a manner that no echo shall be produced, they would confer a great service on the public. There are some county-halls in the north of England, in which the assizes and sessions are held, that produce so much echo, that the speakers cannot be distinctly heard, which must be allowed to be a great inconvenience, especially to the judges and jurors. In building

rooms

rooms in which lectures are proposed to be delivered, it is particularly desirable that there shall be no echo. The shape of the room, and the use of stucco on the walls, or what proportion of stucco should be used, or if it should be used at all, are points very worthy of consideration. Your's, &c.

Oct. 2, 1807.

J. S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR

SUCH is the despotism, and even convenient influence of established custom over the affections, the moral and physical tastes of mankind, that we ought not to be surprised at difficulties generally experienced by those who attempt to introduce even the most obviously beneficial innovations. The error, during a long course of time, may have linked itself with the interests of man, or even become as simulated with his existence. Various instances are upon record, of slaves having refused the proffered boon of liberty from their proprietors. Not to insist on the force of habit, of prejudice, and suspicion, in the minds of the ignorant, of what use is liberty itself to such, without the obvious and certain means of making it subservient to the support of life? We need not, then, surely fatigue ourselves to be surprised that this self same, universal deity, Custom, should enslave the tastes of the good people of England to adulterated beer, influencing them to prefer it to the pure and genuine, or that grave and irrefragable doctors should hold forth and write in favour of London porter, more especially for the use of the nursery, and as a beverage the best calculated to make milk for the rising generation. Nothing can be more true, than that adulterated beers have had a general preference among us, both in town and country, for the last twenty or thirty years, and that the great national advantage, which, it is to be hoped, will result from the establishment of new breweries, upon the plan of common honesty, must be attributed to causes altogether distinct from public choice or discrimination.

I shall request indulgence, Mr. Editor, for a little more prefatory, perhaps desultory, matter. In former days, the art and mystery of brewing beer had not been elevated, as at present, to the rank of a science; it generally consisted, whether in the public or private way, of a few plain rules, derived from long, but not very diffusive practical experience. These rules were sufficient for the manu-

facture of very good beer, although, it must be acknowledged, at a very considerable expence of malt. The grand object, indeed, of those piping times, was good, nutritious, and exhilarating beer; not, as in this age of taxes, the saving of malt. But as people become fastidious, and their palates dainty, from luxurious enjoyment, and as the appetite is ever prone to high-seasoned luxuries, the most popular, that is, the most intoxicating ales and beers of that day were those doctored, or adulterated with stimulating drugs, which were in use in many common breweries, notwithstanding the denunciations of old Elives, in his Treatise on Brewing, of those horrors which the consciences of the adulterators would inflict upon them, in their latter days. The sin was, indeed, then far more common, than regret for its commission; and we have not of late days heard a single instance of the death-bed repentance of a brewer, for the number of fellow-christians he might have poisoned by adulterating his beer. The adulteration, however, was by no means so general in those times as since, nor the quantities of drugs used so large or various; the intent being not so much to spare malt, as to impart to the drink a novel and racy flavour and an intoxicating quality.

But the perfection of the art of brewing, as it then stood, was remarkably confined to particular towns or districts, and I well remember one considerable and populous town, with a river of the finest water in the world washing its descents, which had been immemorably infamous for hard, rough, unpalatable beer, afflicting all new comers with the belly-ache, and which even the inhabitants, in spite of all the prejudice of custom, would never drink when they could obtain any other. In consequence, two brewers, one about twenty miles to the east, another about ten miles to the westward, reaped the benefit of supplying the town in question, with considerable quantities of beer. Yet so excellent a concern has the brewery ever proved, that large fortunes had already been made by it even in this place. Nay, even the royal blood of Stuart is said to have been mixed with the blood of a common brewer; on which fact, or pretended fact, I shall subjoin a query at the end, for I dislike notes.

This irregularity of skill and practice was remarkably predominant in both public and private brewing, and whilst some respectable country families had a sort of hereditary right to boast of the purity, substance, and fineness of their beer,



beer, others with equal advantages of liquor, and all the necessary materials had never, for centuries past, any beer in their cellars, either strong or small, fit for a Christian Englishman to drink, or even (no Popery) for an Irishman. Something, perhaps no little, of this yet remains. A very usual defect was that of transparency; and I remember about thirty odd years since, the house-steward of an honourable and respectable baronet, of the right old English breed of country gentlemen, made heavy complaints to me, that, although their beer was liberally brewed, and of the best materials which a rich and fertile country produced, it was yet always thick and turbid. I promised, but did not find leisure, to look into the cause of this. About ten years afterwards, however, changing my residence, by making a move of forty miles to the right about, I had an opportunity of detecting one cause, at least, of turbid beer. The first brewing at my new house having stood its proper time, we tapped a cask, afterwards several casks, and found the drink all alike, thick as wash. On questioning the farming-bailiff, who acted as brewer, and who had served my predecessor many years in the same capacity, his answer was, that very good, but no fine beers ever was, or ever could be, made in this house, referring me to all the neighbours, comers and goers. Surprized indeed, but not at all satisfied by this account, I applied for farther information to my predecessor, a very worthy gentleman and rather a deep drinker in good beer. With a face of gravity and concern, my friend confirmed the bailiff's account from his own long experience; and as by the writings of the house it appeared to have been built early in the reign of the first James, I really began to be apprehensive of a complete unbroken tradition of muddy beer, from that era. The affair appeared to me of the miraculous cast; but having no faith in miracles, whether of ancient or recent date, I was determined on examination, rather than passive credence. A brewing approached, the liquor was pellucid, the malt properly ground. In the common random way, the liquor seemed to be taken at the proper heat, and the worts were well boiled. In the latter stage of the process, the secret came out. My brewer, about to tun his beer, was proceeding to lade it all up, thick and thin, top and bottom, and to cask it in that state, on which I stopped him. Such then appeared to have been his usual

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practice, never attending to working the beer in the casks. I directed him to take up the beer carefully, without disturbing the bottoms, which I destined to the hog-cistern, and to work his beer well in the casks, filling them up with a reserve for the purpose, as often as the waste by fermentation should render it necessary. Four months afterwards I invited the friend of whom honourable mention has been made, to a family dinner, during which he inquired of me where I purchased such bright ale, as he was desirous of obtaining some such. I was obliged to call in the brewer as my voucher, before I could persuade my friend, that the beer he had before him, and which by the colour and brightness he could not distinguish from sherry, was home-brewed. The same success attended all my after brewing in that country, and so the wonder ended; but I do not boast that the neighbours followed my example.

Before I proceed any farther, Mr. Editor, I find it necessary to explain to my readers, why I ought to egotize a little. A certain traveller, now in retirement, tells us that he once wrote even a selling book, without understanding a syllable of the subject. Thoroughly as that gentleman knew the world, he must have been aware that his case was by no means singular. However I am not ambitious of the credit of such a superior talent, I mean to shew why I ought to know, at least something of the common brewery. Before I quit the Traveller in Retirement, I must take leave publicly to state the just cause of complaint which I have against its author, the Rev. Mr. Dutens. He robbed me—of nearly a whole night's rest, and sleep is of peculiar consequence to me. One of his volumes came into my hands, late in the evening; I felt it quite impossible to retire until I had finished the last chapter, even then thinking it a lucky escape that the succeeding volume was without my reach.

Some years previous to the last period alluded to, with my Latin fresh in my head, and brim full of the confident vanity of a young man, I had determined to make my literary debut with an English translation of Tacitus. It appeared to me that Gordon, in aping, from inability to imitate, the manner, had given a burlesque, as well as a version, of the writer. I purposed to have taken Junius for my English model, which I then supposed, from certain hints given me by the editor of a newspaper, and which I am now

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half convinced by various other considerations, was written by General Hamilton. But some shrewd friends hinted to me, that it was far more profitable to make beer than books; and that there was no comparison to be made between the acquisition of wealth and of fame. From respect to such sound advice I took an active share in a brewhouse, but I sold it in a very few years. This brings to my remembrance a favourite but strange beverage of the late Sir Edward Walpole. Sir Edward was accustomed to drink a mixture of red port-wine and small beer; and being perpetually disappointed in the quality of the latter, he offered me any price I should demand for fine small beer.

The time of which I now speak was about the year 1778. There was a very liberal spirit in the housekeepers of the metropolis, generally, who were willing to give a good price for good ale and small beer. There was much bad beer brewed, rather, perhaps, from a want of care or skill than with the view of saving malt. Some ale was brewed in London, without any kind of adulteration; and although the London porter had receded considerably from its original standard flavour, and, indeed, substance, it was a very different drink to any we have tasted of late years, partaking far less of scientific and chemical brewing. The country ales for the London market were generally *doctored* through and through; and from the spurious flavour so produced, as well as the stupelying quality, rather than from any intrinsic excellence, they derived that preference which they really and generally obtained. I have amongst my memoranda a remarkable instance of the correctness of the public taste. However, the Latins said, that sometimes the people see clearly; and I hope they also sometimes taste aright. I had long solicited a certain publican to take a load of my ale on trial, for two good reasons; first, because, in the commercial phrase, he was an undoubted good man, and because his house was famous for ale. He remarked to me, that he had all his ale from the country, and that his numerous customers were so habituated and attached to it, that a change might be attended with serious consequences to him; but out of respect to the pains I had taken to induce him, and there was another reason, the money I had spent in his house, he consented to receive a single barrel. I called upon him after the barrel had been about half drank,

and, to my great disappointment, he informed me that he must drink the remainder in his family, as his guests would not touch my beer a second time. The rejected ale was brewed from the purest white malt of Ware, and the most costly and fragrant pockets of hops which Kent or Surry produced. There was not an atom, or particle, of any kind of adulteration, not so much as an ounce of G. P. or a race of ginger. The length drawn was little more than two barrels of ale from a quarter of malt; the drink was as pellucid and sparkling as Canary, and as smooth as Florence oil, and the price was two guineas per barrel of thirty-six gallons. No man was worse calculated than myself for a waste-butt, but from sheer complaisance I sat down, and drank with the publican of his famous country ale; it was dosed, as nearly as I could judge from my palate, with bay-salt, sugar, grains of paradise, and either opium or *coccus indicus*. It raked my stomach, as though I had taken emetic tartar, and I was not rid of the thirst it occasioned for several days.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of the company of firemen in Paris with which you favoured us in your Magazine for June, appears, to me to be highly worthy of attention, particularly by those who are of the same profession. Fires, as we are there informed, are more generally and more speedily extinguished than with us. From what cause does this proceed? Water is more abundant with us, our engines more powerful, nor can I imagine that in masculine exertions of whatever description, any nation superior to the English, in skill, in courage, or dexterity. Instead, therefore of experiencing the dreadful effects of fire in a higher degree than at Paris, one would expect quite the contrary.

There can be no reason, indeed, to suppose that the firemen of Paris possess any mysterious knowledge of their art, unknown to us, or any other superior dexterity in the exercise of it. The plain and obvious cause of their speedy extinction of fires, is the promptitude with which water is procured and applied. As soon as the engine arrives, water is almost immediately poured on the flame before it has made much progress. But in London how often is it the case, that, after

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the engine has made its appearance, a terrible and anxious interval of half an hour takes place; while families are standing in silent grief beholding their comfortable homes going fast to destruction. During which time, the fire acquires such additional strength as to require perhaps a hundred times the quantity of water to extinguish it. In the late fire at the Haberdashers' almshouses, the building was almost consumed before water could be had. In no case indeed is this powerful antidote procured with all the promptitude which one would think it possible. We are informed in the above-mentioned paper, that in Paris, besides other facilities, water is conveyed in large tubs on a separate carriage along with the engine, and every thing being in an admirable state of preparation, instantly plays upon, and crushes the infant flame.

In Lisbon, where neither the firemen, the engines, nor the water, is comparable, in the particulars, to London, great fires are very unfrequent; which is principally owing to the chief attention being devoted to that prime, that obvious, consideration, *speed*. Such diligence and activity is exerted, that water is found on the spot where the fire happens in considerable quantities even before the engines arrive; they do not need to grope and bustle about for it for half an hour. In the metropolis of Portugal, the inhabitants are supplied with water by the Gallicians, who perform that office by small wooden barrels, which they carry on their shoulders. These water-carriers are bound by a severe penalty to take home every night their barrels full, to be prepared in case of an alarm of fire; and by distributing very trifling rewards to those who are most exact and forward in performing their duty, the utmost zeal and alacrity is displayed in this business. These poor people are seen crowding from all quarters with their precious load, which being immediately thrown on the half-smothered flame, before it has seized upon the larger timbers, generally prevents any farther damage.

Were not their good effects known, and proved by experience, the Parisian fireman with his large tubs, and the Gallician, with his small barrels, would be despised as altogether ludicrous and insignificant. Such contempt must proceed from inconsiderate persons only, who forget that it is not so much the quantity of water, as its early application, which ought to be chiefly studied. When such vast sums are annually expended\* for our se-

curity against fire, we ought surely to enjoy advantages equal to our neighbours. We cannot, indeed, avail ourselves of the service of water-carriers; but having water itself in such abundance, some means may be devised to make an equally speedy use of it as others. It cannot be supposed that above a dozen or two water-carriers are to be found in one street of Lisbon. If, then, small barrels, lying in different and distant parts, when quickly applied, are found so effectual, what a pity it is that the large cisterns, with which every house in London is accommodated, should lie useless and untouched, when a whole neighbourhood is threatened with destruction. In cases when water appears difficult to be found, every person should for a moment lay aside all ceremony, and become a water-carrier, especially those who are likely to be involved in the same calamity. Such real, such active benevolence, do Englishmen of all descriptions display in affairs of an urgent or desperate nature, that I am persuaded this office would be performed with the utmost cheerfulness.

I recollect a fire some years ago, not two hundred yards from the New River Head, in a public situation. Various engines, to be sure, arrived with expedition, but for above a quarter of an hour no use was made of them. In the mean time, frightful volumes of flame burst from the windows, and the outcry became general, "They can't get water, they can't get water." How much did I, on that occasion, lament that sole dependence should be placed on the common means of supply. I was then convinced that if it had been properly understood, and had been the practice, innumerable pails of water would have been of unspeakable service.

Nor can I see any good reason why the practice of the Parisian firemen above alluded to should not be immediately adopted, unless, indeed, the additional expence should be thought an objection. Carriages with a cistern, or two or three large tubs fixed on them, and continually filled with water, should be along side the engines, and be dragged with them to wherever the fire may be. Were these precautions used, I would confidently hope that, except in very combustible cases, few serious fires would happen.

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\* Of this expenditure the public are obliged to you for the ample statistical account in your Magazine, No. 160.

In order to insure extraordinary alertness and dexterity on the part of the firemen, they ought, as in all other professions, to be previously exercised and instructed, and frequently practised in sham fires.

The above observations I do not intend as a matter of theory, or curious speculation, to amuse your readers, but as highly deserving of serious attention. Innovations in a long-continued practice, ought, I acknowledge, to be listened to with a cautious ear; but when an obvious and incontrovertible improvement is advised in a matter of such vast importance, it is a culpable disregard of our fellow-creatures, and, in fact, doing them an injury, to set it at nought. What is here proposed, is very different from the plans and inventions of Dr. Carey, of Islington, on the same subject, recorded also in your number for June, novel and untried, laboured and complicated. This boasts of no originality or ingenuity, but its good effects are so clear and so obvious, as to require no argument or illustration to enforce it.

Your's, &c.

Bedford-row,  
19th August, 1807.

W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING some observations in your Magazine respecting stirrup-irons, I beg leave to propose to your numerous readers, and to makers in particular, what I believe to be the "something wanting." It is simply this:—let the sides of the ring come full to the inside at the bottom, or let the space between the bars at bottom come quite up to the sides, so as to leave no corners, as it is there the edge of the sole of the boot gets fast, and prevents the foot of an unhorsed man from slipping out. I have used a pair made as before directed, for some time, both on the road, and in the field, and have never found my foot in the least fast. I always ride with a full stirrup. The hussar stirrup, and all others with no square corners, are equally safe, but not so pleasant for the feet, and objectionable for the singularity of the shape. The shape I recommend has been universally admired for its neatness. Any iron may be made to answer the purpose by filing the space at bottom, up to the sides. Should these plain hints meet an early insertion in your useful Magazine, you will much oblige your Correspondent,

Aug. 22, 1807.

READINENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR  
through the UNITED STATES of AME-  
RICA.—NO. XVIII.

MANY an ardent mind has honestly deceived itself into believing, that among the children of nature (as the Indians have been called) would be found undeviating rectitude and simple honesty: that the formation of a settlement in their vicinity, would at once gratify all the finer feelings of the heart, and the necessities of life. Little acquainted are such visionaries with what is experienced by first settlers in a wilderness; their hardships are immense, and their deprivations equal their hardships. They must for the first year at least, procure salted provisions; for if the settler acquires food by hunting or fishing, his lands must be neglected; indeed he must be very industrious to procure subsistence from his own farm the second year, or a small surplus for sale in the third. When the first settler, (Mr. Williams) fixed himself in Trumbull, he was more than one hundred miles distant from any white inhabitants, from whom he had to purchase every thing necessary for the support of his family; out of which no comfort or aid could be procured, and by whose assistance alone the wide road could be cut, or the trees felled, which were to enable him to pass the neighbouring rivers. To all these evils may be added, that the peace of the settler's family is every hour endangered by the cunning persevering malice of the Indian; yet, strange as it may seem, many people, and some respectable ones, prefer this kind of life: of this description is General Paine, an ancient warrior, who has not unfrequently seen the backs of the enemies of the United States. When I was at his house, where he had been settled about four years, he told me "he must go back, for that country became too thickly settled for him," then I believe in his sixty-eighth year. A few years back, the Indian tribes on the borders of the Lake, were truly formidable, they eyed the white man with jealousy and distrust, but they turned not their heel towards him. Connected with the Canadian government, they were either the open or the secret enemies of the United States. Urged by that government as it is said, and certainly aided by white men disguised as Indians; many of the tribes dared to wage open war



war against those States: the result was, as it ever must be; the uncultured submitted to the civilized warrior, and the victories of Wayne annihilated in those people every vestige of manly fortitude; they now feel their own impotence, and acknowledge Long Knife, as they call the United States, too much for them. By constant cessions of their hunting grounds to the United States, their means of maintenance are abridged, and their numbers proportionately diminish, and in a few years these tribes will only be known as having existed; for those who remain will mix with the more western tribes, who will run exactly the same career. The Indian is every thing but what the hypothesis of the enthusiast presupposes. Dirty, nay filthy, in his person, his hair matted, greasy, and daubed with vermilion, his face painted red, black, blue or yellow, as fancy dictates; his ears cut and elongated by the weight they support, his body lank and toes turned in; yet artful, cunning, malignant, and superstitious; he prowls singly, or in bands, seeking whom he may destroy; possessed of patience, fortitude, perseverance, and no small degree of ingenuity, qualities, which in civilized society are virtues, but used by the Indian too frequently for purposes at which humanity shudders. Exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, and constantly on the alert to commit, or to avoid mischief, still he is the prey of drunkenness, and the victim of credulity and passion. A few anecdotes, the truth of which I cannot doubt, which were related to me, by men of the highest honour, will enable your readers better to appreciate the Indian character, as well as the advantages of civilization, than any thing I can say. The State of Connecticut has applied certain funds, which are employed in maintaining a certain number of Missionaries in disseminating among the tribes on the borders of Lake Erie, the religious opinions of a particular sect of Christians (the Presbyterians.) From what I could see, they do not seem to have much succeeded, although from the number of crosses and other proofs of belief in the Catholic Creed, cut on the trees, I suspect the French priests had better success when this country was considered as dependant on the Crown of France. I mean not to give an opinion as to the advantages of controuling a belief of what Indians cannot understand, but shall proceed to observe that among the Wiandots the

clerical character is much despised, in consequence of the following circumstance:—One of that profession being indebted to a Wiandot thirty dollars, which he either could or would not pay, offered a horse for the debt; this was agreed to be accepted, provided the interpreter (Mr. Parish) should say the animal was worth the money. The Indian travelled more than sixty miles to Mr. P. who declared that, in his opinion, it was not worth five dollars, and moreover said, he supposed the reverend gentleman only wished to be clear of feeding him through the winter. On the return of the Indian, the parson insisted that the horse was actually sold, whilst the former with equal pertinacity contended that he had not purchased him. Four years after this, he again called, as he had frequently done through the intermediate period, for his money; the divine asked him to dinner, and as soon as the provisions were upon the table, piously displayed the whites of his eyes and commenced saying grace. The Indian misunderstanding this devotion, imagined it to be an invocation to the Deity, again to enable him to cheat a poor Indian; and as he would not suffer this to be done in his presence, left the table and the house, immediately directing his course to Judge Phelps, to whom he made his complaint, and by whose means he soon recovered his property. Another Indian had a daughter sick, her disease bid defiance to their skill, and she gradually grew worse; the father dreamt that nothing could cure his daughter but the heart of a white man, and he persuaded her lover to watch with him for the first white man they could find, who proved to be an unfortunate Frenchman, whom they murdered: they tore his heart from his bosom, and carried the extraordinary remedy to the patient; but whether she recovered, or not, I cannot say. The belief in witchcraft seems impressed on all uncultivated minds, and it is very general among the Indians. A poor woman of the Seneka Tribe had been but lately accused and murdered; therefore, through the medium of persons who could speak their language, I attempted to prove to Captain John, in one of his intervals of sobriety, and they were but few, the absurdity of such belief and the consequent cruelty of secret punishment, but I was soon silenced. All your black-coats, said he, agree that witches once did exist, and if they did once, why not now? And if now, they ought to be killed. An Indian

Indian, of the last mentioned tribe, called Big Ben, unfortunately lost his wife and soon after his daughter; another, at the distance of at least two hundred miles, boasted that he had destroyed them by witchcraft. Ben heard and believed it, he quitted his home, and on Judge Huntingdon's estate, (to the East of the Cayahoga, which was the boundary between the United States and the Indians, until 1805,) met and killed the boaster. Ben was advised to fly, otherwise he would, as being within the States line, be apprehended and hanged: in a voice of thunder he exclaimed, "If it be the fashion of Long Knife to kill an Indian, for destroying the murderer of his wife and child, Ben will submit to his fate; but if Ben regain his camp, (which was pitched west of the Cayahoga,) not all the white men, nor all the Indians, shall compel Ben to surrender. Six white men were fixed upon to seize Ben; they saw him lying on the ground, calmly smoking; his tomahawk, with his hand so placed as to be able instantly to use it; and by his side lay his loaded rifle ready cocked: his pursuers did not dare to attack him, and Ben is yet alive. Previous to this murder, a deadly hatred existed between his brother and himself; but as soon as the former heard of it, he praised the heroism which dictated the murder. Not content, he sought for Ben, gave him his right hand, and declared that he had often shot at the deceased, but he had ever been guarded by Chets (evil Genii) from the effects of his rifle.

From Warren to Cleveland there is a line of Indian barrows, at irregular distances from each other; they are of a circular form, and when opened are found to contain broken pipes, bones, or fantastic and indecent figures. Tradition affords no account of their formation, but they are supposed to have been Indian fortifications originally. The one at Cleveland is about a quarter of a mile from the river, and about twenty feet high. The trees near the Lake are frequently, fancifully, and really not inelegantly cut or painted, often with representations alluding to the catholic faith, but not unfrequently with Indians, Canoes, Deer, &c. There was one tree on the west of the Cayahoga, very handsomely decorated. It exhibited two canoes full of men, dogs, arrows, and tomahawks, and was probably intended to direct other tribes the course pursued by those who painted it.

Alexandria,  
June 4, 1807.

Your's, &c.

R. DINMORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 160, p. 26, of the Monthly Magazine, I remark a question on a very important subject, the ventilation of apartments where many people assemble. In those instances the impurity of the air is no doubt much more prejudicial to health than is generally suspected. On the means of chemically removing this evil I shall say nothing; but if the only inconvenience in the use of ventilators, the noise they make, can be obviated, your correspondent will attain his laudable purpose. This I conceive may be effected by the application of Mr. Collinge's very ingenious principle of greasing carriage wheels, by which they travel on for a thousand miles or more without a repetition of that trouble. If, in a similar manner, oil be made to drop on the spindle of ventilators while they are in motion, and they be fixed so as to correspond from the opposite sides of theatres, and other crowded buildings, the air in them will no longer contract that nauseating quality which must have frequently disgusted every one who is gifted with the sense of smelling.

Watford, Your's, &c.

Aug. 21, 1807.

J. F. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of your Correspondent J. P. (p. 353, Vol. 23) I send you the following receipt for making paste of *horse-chesnuts*, which is much at his service, should you deem it worthy a place in your useful miscellany.

The *horse-chesnuts* must be peeled, dried in a slow oven, and ground to a fine powder. This powder, mixed with one-third of flour, will make as good paste for the use of bookbinders, &c. as that which is made of flour only. During the scarce winter of 1795, a relation of mine tried this experiment, and found it answer perfectly well. The insertion of this will much oblige your constant reader.

Nov. 8, 1807.

S. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XI.

STATIUS.

WERE we to follow the epic poets in their strict chronological order, the Poem of Silius Italicus would now engage our attention. But the Thebais of Statius enjoying greater celebrity,



as well as possessing greater beauties, is here placed next in succession to Lucan. Seldom, indeed, has the eye of criticism, in its general survey of the ancient classics, condescended particularly to notice either. This, of itself, has been sufficient to induce the student to neglect them as unworthy his perusal, and they have been rarely read, but of those whose literary ardour and ambition have stimulated to become masters of all that antiquity has left us. That they evince a marked decline from the purity of the Augustan age, cannot be denied; but as they are poems founded on great events, and in general composed according to epic rules, they must be allowed to take a secondary rank in the Latin epopœa. Nor upon an attentive study, can it be pronounced that they are wholly destitute of poetical merit. In the Thebais, particularly, will be found some few passages, which, for energy or pathos, have not been often excelled. Without adopting the extravagant praises of Scaliger, who has celebrated the Thebais in a style of eulogy, more consistent perhaps with the capricious versatility of his own temper, than with the sober truth of criticism, it may be asserted that it is far from a contemptible performance, and by many not incompetent judges has been esteemed in some respects superior to the Pharsalia. It has experienced the peculiarly happy fate of descending entire to posterity. Time, which has destroyed so many valuable writings of Livy, of Tacitus, of Sophocles and Euripides, has respected the Thebais of Statius. In the long course of ages which elapsed between the Augustan Æra, and the revival of learning in Italy and the more northern parts of Europe, chance has often drawn many obscure and trifling compositions from their neglected repositories; whilst the dust yet covers, and perhaps may eternally cover, so many estimable works in poetry, history, and philosophy. But the wise antiquary, however he may repine at the loss or concealment of so much literary treasure, will yet be thankful even for the more inferior productions of antiquity, and will consider nothing unworthy his perusal or study that occupied the attention, or exercised the criticism of former ages.

Publius Papinius Statius was a citizen of Naples, and born there about the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Claudius. His father was of a good family at Sellæ, a town in Epirus, whose ancestors had been famous for their learning and

civil accomplishments. He received his education under his father, who opened a school of rhetoric and oratory in Naples. He removed afterwards to Rome, and engaged in the same profession with equal success. He married Claudia, the daughter of a musician, and a woman of considerable attainments in learning. To her, he inscribed many of his verses, and always mentions her with tenderness and honour. His happy talent in writing occasional poems, soon recommended him to persons of the first rank and the highest merit, to several of whom he addressed some of those little pieces which compose his five books of *Silvæ*, or Miscellanies. It is very remarkable, says Vossius, that Martial, a great admirer of Stella, the poet, should never mention Statius, who was so intimate with Stella, that he dedicated to him the first book of his *Silvæ*. The excellence of Statius in epigrams, which Martial considered as his peculiar province, was perhaps one cause; and the intimacy of Statius with Paris, the favourite of the Emperor Domitian, was probably another. Through the recommendation of Paris, he ingratiated himself so far with Domitian, as to be admitted to sit at table with him at a public entertainment, which the Emperor gave to some of the most considerable persons in Rome. Domitian also presented him with a golden crown, when he obtained the prize on the Alban Mount, at the *Quinquatria*, games celebrated in honour of Minerva. This he himself acknowledges, (*Silv.* lib. iv. 2.) and adds that it was adjudged him because he had composed some pieces on the Emperor's triumph over the Germans and the Dacæ. But the affluence of Statius did not keep pace with his honours; for Juvenal, who described the high reputation which he enjoyed, and the crowds who resorted to hear him recite his verses, insinuates that he was compelled to sell his tragedy of *Agave* for bread:

Curritur ad vocem jucundam et carmen amicæ  
Thebaidos, lætam fecit cum Statius urbem,  
Promisit que diem, tanta dulcedine captos  
Afficit ille animos, tanta que libidine vulgi  
Auditur: sed cum fregit subsellia versu,  
Esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven.  
Sat. 7.

His next attempt was his Thebais, in which he was assisted by Maximus Junius, a patrician of singular learning. This poem cost him twelve years' labour, and he was far advanced in years before he finished it. He professedly took Vir-

gil

gil as his guide, though he modestly deprecates any presumptuous comparison with his great model. His veneration for Virgil is conspicuous in many of his poems, and he was accustomed to celebrate his birth-day with great solemnity, frequently visiting his tomb, and never mentioning his name but with the greatest respect. We have no account of the time, nor of the manner of his death; it probably occurred in the time of Trajan, and at Naples, to which he had retired in his old age.

The less compositions of Statius are not the least valuable part of this writer's works. The style is generally elegant and easy, the sentiments natural and pleasing, and free from common-place descriptions and allusions. The poem on the recovery of Rutilius Gallicus from a dangerous illness; the Epithalamium of Stella and Violantilla; the Poem on the occasion of his friend Celer's voyage, are uncommonly interesting and pleasing. His complaint to the God of Sleep, that he had forsaken him, is in a high degree moving, at the same time easy, just, and natural.

*Crimine\* quo merui, juvenis placidissime  
divum,*

*Quove errore miser, donis ut solus egerem,  
Somne, tuis? tacet omne pecus, volucres  
que feræque;*

*Et simulant fessos curvata cacumina somnos.  
Nec trucibus fluvii idem sonus, occidit horror  
Æquoris, et terris maria acclinata quiescunt.*

The style of his Odes is in general poetical, and the descriptions natural, but they want that life and uncommon propriety of expression, so observable in those of Horace. But we now proceed to the Thebais.

Before we examine the Poem, it may be proper to remind the reader of the time when the event occurred, which was about 1251 years B. C. and 42 before the destruction of Troy. The history of that event is briefly this. Ædipus, whose story and misfortunes are so well known, left the kingdom of Thebes to Eteocles and Polynices, his incestuous offspring, by his mother Jocasta, with this condition, that they should govern alternately every other year. When it came to the turn of Polynices to resign the crown, he retired to his friend Adrastus, king of Argos. He there meets with Tydeus, son of Cæneus, but not knowing him, they quarrel and fight in the King's palace. Adrastus, coming out upon the alarm, separates the combatants, and discovering who they are, gives them his

two daughters in marriage. Adrastus promises to restore both to their kingdom, and Tydeus his assistance to settle Polynices on the Theban throne, of which Eteocles now deprives him, and resolves to retain it wholly to himself. Upon this, Tydeus undertakes an embassy to Thebes, but his proposals are rejected with scorn. Having received this just provocation, war is declared against Eteocles, and an army being raised, marches against Thebes, under the conduct of seven generals, who are all slain in the war, except Adrastus. The two brothers kill one another in single combat.—Ædipus is banished—Jocasta puts an end to her existence, and Creon usurps the throne.

From this statement it is evident, that the subject selected by the poet is not a happy one. In fact, what interest can be excited for two ruffians, cursed by their parent, and fulfilling by their own crimes, and the slaughter of each other, the malediction they have so richly merited? Statius had adhered too closely to history, to render his poem either interesting or pleasing. He has not availed himself of those necessary helps, which fiction alone can furnish in the formation of a just and regular plan. By those more rigid critics, who consider no poem as truly Epic that is not formed in the model of the Iliad or Æneid, so defective a fable will be viewed in no other light, than as an important historical event, poetically related. But as the rules of the epopœa are by no means clearly laid down, and depend more on the opinion of every individual critic, than on any series of given and fixed principles; and as the Thebais possesses some of its properties, though deficient in many, we must be content to admit it into that description of poetry to which it bears the nearest resemblance. By many, it has been considered as having a fairer claim than any other to that rank, after Homer and Virgil. Its moral, if it convey any at all, shews the fatal effects of civil broils, and inculcates the necessity of a sole and absolute government. It seems to be included in these lines:

—Regerdi

*Sævus amor, ruptæque vices, juris que secundi  
Ambitus impatiens, et summo dulcius unum  
Stare loco, sociis que comes Discordia regnis.*

*Lib. I.*

Or as it is more briefly and strikingly expressed by Homer,

*Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη, εἰς κοίρανδ' ἕνα. Ἰλ. α.*  
Under



Under a reign like that of Domitian, sentiments like these could not fail to be highly acceptable.

It is a principal defect in the *Thebais*, that it has no personage who can properly be said to be its hero. There is, consequently, not that just subordination in the characters, which we find in other poems of the same description. Nor are they so happily diversified as in Homer. The heroes of Statius are drawn as savage and as cruel as they are known to be in history. Though they sometimes have distinguishing features, yet a general character of courage mingled with rage, revenge, violence, and impiety, reigns in Tydeus, Hippomedon, Capaneus, and Polynices. *Ædipus* displays throughout the fury of a blustering bully, instead of that patient submission and pathetic remorse, so observable in Sophocles, and so suited to his melancholy condition. The two brothers are impious and unnatural, and Polynices is made to resign the crown with as ill a grace, as Eteocles retains it beyond the term agreed. Adrastus, indeed, is a mild and noble character, and occasionally appears with all the qualities of a wise and religious prince, a tender parent, and a prudent general. Amphiaraus, is precisely the reverse of Achilles. Each knows his fate to be unavoidable; but Achilles bravely meets it, while Amphiaraus meanly flies from it. The one is with reluctance disguised by a fond mother, and placed among the women; the other, when betrayed in his retreat by the avarice of his wife, in revenge devotes her to death, and adds to his infamy by making his son a parricide. The gods make as cruel a figure as the men. Jupiter, is himself the author and promoter of the war. He listens to the distracted fury of *Ædipus*, when he implores the divine vengeance on his unnatural sons, and dispatches the fury *Tisiphone* to sow discord among them.

Statius is more successful in his machinery, which he in general introduces on proper occasions, and where it considerably embellishes and enlivens the narration. We shall cite one or two instances. The army of the allies marching against Thebes, is greatly in want of water; the cause is thus poetically contrived by Statius. Bacchus, returning from Scythia and Thrace, where he had been celebrating his orgies—as he draws near his native city, discovers the enemy's forces, and, finding its ruin decreed by fate, resolves at least to

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defer the calamity. This is something like the conduct of Juno in the *Æneid*. He summons the nymphs and river-gods, and commands them to stop their springs and dry up their streams. The whole is finely illustrated by a comparison of the Nile not overflowing the country in Egypt at its usual time.

Sic ubi se magnis refluus suppressit in undis  
Nilus, et Eoæ liquentia pabula brumæ  
Ore premit, fremant desertæ gurgite valles,  
Et patris undosi sonitus expectat hiulca  
Ægyptus, donec Phariis alimenta rogatus  
Donat agris, magnumque reducat messibus  
annum. Lib. 4.

In the first book a council of the gods is held, in which Jupiter declares his resolution to destroy the houses of Cadmus and Tantalus. Juno interposes in behalf of her favourite Argos, but the father of the gods severely silences her, confirming his decree by a solemn oath; and dispatches Mercury to raise the ghost of Laius, who is sent to prevail on Eteocles not to resign the crown. The dress and departure of Mercury are beautifully described by the poet.

Paret Atlantiades dictis genitoris, et inde  
Summa pedum propere plantaribus illegat alis,  
Obnubique comas; et temperat astra galero.  
Tum dextra virgâ inseruit, quâ pellere  
dulces  
Aut suadere iterum somnos; qua nigra subire  
Tartara, et exangues animare assueverat  
umbras;

Desiluit, tenuique exceptus inhoruit aura.  
Nec mora, sublimes raptim per inane volatus  
Carpit, et ingenti designat nubila gyro. Lib. 1.

The tenth book opens with another machine. Juno, moved by the prayers of the women of Argos for the safety of their husbands and children, sends for Iris, commanding her to seek the abode of the God of Sleep, and direct him to spread his heavy mantle over the Theban camp. The palace, its situation, and all the attendants of the lazy gods, offer a scene pleasing, and picturesque, but too long for insertion.

The descriptions are sometimes equally poetical, but in these Statius is the professed admirer and imitator of Virgil. As they present nothing original, it is unnecessary to notice them here. One only we select, which, though evidently copied from Virgil, is not inferior, if it does not excel the parallel passage in the *Æneid*. It describes the fatal sleep, on the night when all the men of Lemnos are killed.

—Primæ decrescunt nurrura noctis  
Cum consanguinei mixtus caligine Leti,  
3 A Rore

Rore madens stygio morituram amplectitur  
urbem  
Somnus, et implacido fundit gravia otia  
cornu,  
Secernitque viros.— Lib. 5.

The reader will recollect a similar description in the *Æneid*, in the night when Troy is sacked. The contest between the brothers, and indeed the whole of the eleventh book, may be considered the best part of the poem.

Such is the occasional merit of Statius, in the exhibition of characters, machinery, and description. The passages we have selected will enable the student to form some judgment of an author little known to general readers, and concerning whom such variety of criticism has prevailed. Scaliger is immoderate in his praise. He calls him a most polite and ingenious poet. He asserts, that there are none, either of the ancients or moderns, who have so closely resembled Virgil, and that he would have come nearer to him in excellence, had he not affected to follow him too closely. Of a high and lofty nature, wherever he endeavours to exert himself, he sometimes falls into expressions too swelling and turgid; but that, beyond dispute, unless it be that phoenix of his age, Virgil, there are none of the heroic poets, whether Greek or Latin, that can be compared with Statius, whose verses may be preferred to those of Homer. Rapin, on the other hand, charges him with the affectation of great words, and swelling expressions; with filling the ear, rather than touching the heart; with an unbounded imagination, without the poise of judgment. He reproaches him as fantastical in his ideas and expressions. He considers the two poems the *Thebais* and the *Achilleis*, as having nothing in them regular or pleasing, the whole being vast and disproportionate. These opinions of two celebrated critics, so diametrically opposite, make it necessary that we should discriminate between them; and while we disclaim the gross exaggeration of the one, we should not be justified in subscribing altogether to the severity of the other. From the foregoing quotations, we may perceive, that Statius is not destitute either of energy or pathos; that he maintains a fire and spirit, equal to what we see in poets of the greatest names. His sentiments are dignified, his conceptions lofty, and his descriptions magnificent. But his predominant defect is, that he is too florid. His language is often too pompous for his meaning. His images are exaggerated. His

imagination, rioting in the most irregular profusion, perpetually throws him into false metaphor, and mistaken sublime. The impetuosity of his fancy is unrestrained, either by his own judgment, or the chastity of style and sentiment in the great poet he professed to imitate; however we may be disposed to admire such a flow of mind, more suited to the ardour of youth than to the severity of age, we must confess, that it was the less excusable in Statius, who wrote at an advanced period of life. He lived to finish his poem, and had begun another; he had ample time to polish, to curtail, and amend. The exuberance of his style, therefore, and the extravagance of his images, can be ascribed only to a defective judgment, or to the decline of real taste, which so soon succeeded to the purity of the Augustan æra. The remark of Longinus, that those who have been most eminent in the sublime, are subject to the most sudden falls, is in no one more exemplified than in Statius. Strada has supposed him seated on the highest pinnacle of Parnassus, but so uneasy in his situation, as to be always in danger of falling to the bottom. He undoubtedly possessed invention, ability, and spirit; but his gigantic images, his tortured and hyperbolical expressions, too often offend the reader accustomed to the chastened grandeur and steady judgment of Virgil. It may be suspected that Juvenal, in the lines we have already quoted, intended to satyrize, rather than to praise him. In these verses are many expressions, which seem to hint obliquely that Statius was a favourite of the vulgar, who were easily captivated with a wild and inartificial tale, and with an empty magnificence of numbers; the occasional harshness of which are perhaps alluded to in the expression of *fregit subsellia versu*.

If, therefore, we have evinced a degree of respect for this writer, seldom entertained by former critics, it is merely because we think he does not deserve the absolute neglect into which he has fallen. We are far from proposing him as a model for others; and recommend, that he should be perused rather than studied. It might be wished, indeed, that no youth of genius were suffered to spend much time on Statius, Lucan, Claudian, or Seneca, all of them authors, who, by their forced conceits, violent metaphors, and swelling epithets, have a strong tendency to dazzle the mind, and mislead the judgment.

Of the *Achilleis*, the last work of Statius,



Statius, two books of which only are extant, it may be sufficient to observe, that combining all the faults of the Thebais, possessing none of its beauties, posterity has lost little by its non-execution.

The editions of Statius are,

Statii Opera, fol. *Editio princeps*, Romæ, 1475.

Statius, 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1502.

Statius, à Fred. Tiliobroga (i. e. Lindenbrog,) 4to. Paris, 1600.

Statius, Gronovii, 12mo. Amst. Elzev. 1653, very scarce.

Statii Opera Omnia, a Barthio, 2 vols. 4to. 1664. This edition is esteemed, not so much for the beauty of the type or paper, but the critical and explanatory notes of Barthius.

Statius, cum Notis Variorum et Veenhusen, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1671.

Statius, in usum Delphini, 4to. Paris. 2 vols. 1685.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent in p. 438, vol. xxiii. desires "some information to be given him on the origin of the custom of placing sprigs of holly and ivy in our churches, and the windows of our dwelling houses, at Christmas."

This custom is of heathen origin, and one among the many corruptions which was early introduced into the Christian church. When the Christians of the first ages began to depart from the purity and simplicity of the Gospel, and were unwilling any longer to undergo persecution on account of the profession of their faith, they sought means of bringing their religion as near as possible to the superstitions of the heathen nations, with whom they were intermixed. Thus, in order to bring over the philosophers of those times, they admitted many of their religious tenets, and incorporated them with the Gospel; and the better to recommend it to the bulk of the people, who were passionately fond of the shews and ceremonies of the heathen worship, and who, at the festivals dedicated to their deities, were accustomed to gratify every sensual indulgence, in mirth, riot, and intemperance—to recommend the Christian worship to such votaries, festivals of a similar kind were instituted, and observed by the new converts in nearly the same manner; only what before was dedicated to the heathen gods, was now consecrated to the service of saints and martyrs, and the celebration of the birth of Christ, and the same ceremonies, customs, and manners, were adopted in the Christian

church, and inserted in the Christian calendar, which before had been canonized in a heathen one.

Your Correspondent will be satisfied with the truth of these observations, when he sees them confirmed by the authority of writers well versed in the customs of antiquity. (See Sir Isaac Newton's Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, part I. chap. 14, p. 203.) "Gregory Nyssen tells us, that, after the persecution of the Emperor Decius, Gregory, Bishop of Neocæsarea, in Pontus, instituted amongst all people, as an addition or corollary of devotion towards God, that festival days and assemblies should be celebrated to them who had contended for the faith (that is, to the martyrs)." And he adds this reason for the institution: "When he observed (saith Nyssen) that the simple and unskilful multitude, by reason of corporeal delights, remained in the error of idols; that the principal thing might be corrected among them, namely, that instead of their vain worship, they might turn their eyes upon God, he permitted that, at the memories of the holy martyrs, they might make merry, and delight themselves, and be dissolved into joy.

"The heathens were delighted with the festivals of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory, to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to the saints and martyrs. Hence it came to pass, that, for exploding the festivals of the heathens, the principal festivals of the Christians succeeded in their room; as the keeping of Christmas with ivy and feasting, and playing and sports, in the room of Bacchanalia and Saturnalia; the celebrating of May-day with flowers, in the room of the Floreala; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the Apostles, in the room of the solemnities at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the Zodiac, in the old Julian calendar. In the same persecution of Decius, Cyprian ordered the passions of the martyrs in Africa to be registered, in order to celebrate their memories annually with oblations and sacrifices; and Felix, Bishop of Rome, a little after, as Platina relates, '*Martyrum glorie consulens, constituit ut quotannis sacrificia eorum nomine celebrarentur*,' consulting the glory of the martyrs, ordained, 'that sacrifices should be celebrated annually in their name.' By the pleasures of these festivals, the Christians increased much in number, and decreased as much in virtue, until they were

were purged and made white by the persecution of Dioclesian."

To this testimony of Sir Isaac Newton, I may add that of the late Mr. Evanson, whose Sermons in two volumes are just published; which, on account of the importance of the matter treated of, extent of knowledge of the Scriptures, and unequivocal regard to truth, highly merit the attention of the public.

He has enlarged on this subject in a learned and ingenious discourse on Christmas-day, vol. 1, from which I make the following extract, p. 164.—"The church of England observes only the feasts of our Lord himself, his Apostles, and the principal Saints, and it is certain that all those days, which are kept holy in their names, are precisely the same, which being distinguished by some signal circumstance in the old Roman calendar, were by the Pagans held sacred to their imaginary gods. For instance, the first day of the month of May was dedicated by the heathen to Ceres and Flora, their two goddesses of corn and flowers: these early fathers of the Christian church, therefore, retained the feast, but changed the names of the deities honoured by it, and consecrated it to St. Philip and St. James. I mention that festival in particular, because you yourselves are witnesses that part of the very same rites with which the heathen used to celebrate it, is still kept up among our own people. For when we consider the festive processions customary on that day, with rural dances and garlands of flowers, it is easy to see the propriety of such a ceremony, when connected with the Goddess Flora; but it is impossible to discover any relation that it can have either to St. Philip or St. James. In the same manner the feasts of Saturn and Bacchus, which were celebrated at this very season (of Christmas), which continued for several days, and were accounted the chief annual festival among the ancient Romans, were then unhappily appointed to be observed by Christians in the name of our blessed Saviour himself, and those who first were martyred for his sake. The fabulous God Bacchus was always represented by the heathen like a young boy; it is not improbable, therefore, that with a view to preserve to the people their accustomed idea of a child, it was ordained to be the commemoration of the nativity of Jesus Christ; and the whole festival season, instead of being generally called the Saturnalia and Bacchanalia, was dignified with the appellation of the Christmas Ho-

lidays. Even now, in this reformed country, many vestiges remain of the rites and customs observed by our Pagan ancestors at the same festivals; they used always on such occasions to adorn the temples, altars, and images of the God, whose feast they celebrated, with boughs of such trees as were supposed to be agreeable to him, as emblematical of his peculiar attributes. And the characteristic description of their fabulous God of Wine being that he was always young, ever-greens were looked upon as fit emblems of his nature in this respect, and the ivy, in particular, was esteemed peculiarly sacred to him. From hence arose that custom which so universally prevails among our own people, of thus decorating the churches and their own houses, at this particular season, with boughs of ivy and other ever-greens. And I wish this habitual and unmeaning practice, as it is now performed, were all the footsteps that remained among us of the Pagan manner of celebrating this festival; but besides the sports and gambols, and the indulgences granted at this season to all ranks of people, which were peculiar to the feast of the Pagan god Saturn, those scenes of revelling, drunkenness, and debauchery, so frequent also during these holydays with far too great numbers of those who call themselves after the name of Christ, are all of them the sad relics of those intemperate immoral practices of the idolatrous heathen which always characterized the feast of Bacchus. How long the venerable names of Jesus Christ and the first teachers of that Gospel, which is so eminently distinguished by the simplicity and purity of all its doctrines, shall be made use of to support and sanctify the institutions of Pagan superstition, and whether it can answer any useful purpose of sound policy or true religion, under the pretence of observing extraordinary seasons of public devotion, to unhinge the minds of the labouring people, take them off from the usual industry of their respective occupations, and by that means lead them into the temptation of mispending not only their present idle time, but also the earnings of their former labour in dissipated amusements, gaming, and such kinds of disorderly living, as tend both to injure and impair their health, and to vitiate and corrupt their morals, are points that must be left to the determination of our rulers."

Your's, &c.

June 15, 1807.

G. R.  
MEMOIRS



## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the late GEORGE TOWNSHEND, MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, of RAINHAM, VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND, BARON TOWNSHEND of LYNNE-REGIS, BARON TOWNSHEND of LYNNE, and a BARONET; LORD-LIEUTENANT and VICE-ADMIRAL of NORFOLK, a FIELD-MARSHAL, and GOVERNOR of JERSEY, &c. &c.

"Hæc Generi Incrementa Fides."

THE present epoch, confessedly pregnant with the future destiny of Europe, affords ample materials both for history and biography. Amidst the revolutions of kingdoms, and the changes of empires, we naturally fix our attention on the chief personages in the grand drama; and while great events are traced up to their first causes, the political, legislative and military characters, who have figured by turns on the scene, attract the applause, the censure, or the commiseration of mankind. But although the day in which we now live seems to teem with wonders, yet we ought not to forget the antecedent age and the men who then acquired celebrity. The naval battles of the 1st of June, St. Vincent, and Trafalgar; the land engagements of Jena, Maida, and of Friedland, are, perhaps, unparalleled in our annals. Yet those wars during which England contended with France in America, for sovereignty, are not wholly unworthy of notice; and one of the heroes who, on the plains of Abraham, fixed for awhile the attention of Europe, ought not to be permitted to sink into the silent tomb, as if he had been a common man, unconnected with our annals, and unworthy of the pen of a biographer.

The family of Townshend is of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk, and Lodovic, a noble Norman, has been generally considered as the patriarch of this race. He did not, however, accompany the Conqueror here; for it was not until the reign of Henry I. that he came into England. It was he who first assumed the surname of Townshend, and effected as much by marriage as the earlier settlers had done with the sword; for by an hymeneal alliance with the daughter of Sir Thomas de Haville,\* he became

\* The family of Haville, or Hauteville (de Alta Villa, in old deeds), was also of Norman extraction, as the name, indeed, bears evidence.

possessed of the manor of Havile, in Rainham, where his posterity has now resided during the space of some hundreds of years.

Sir Roger Townshend, a lawyer\* of some eminence in the reign of Edward IV. increased his patrimony by similar means, having married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Brewse, of Wenham-hall, in the county of Suffolk, knight, about the year 1489.

Sir Roger Townshend, one of his descendants, distinguished himself under the Lord High Admiral Howard, during that memorable period when the Spanish armada became the terror of England and the world. John, his son, was the first of the family who served as a knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk; he also appears, in the modern acceptation of the word, to have been the first patriot, for he was one of the members appointed to state "the grievances of the nation," in the first parliament convoked by James I. He died in consequence of a memorable duel, fought with Sir Matthew Brown, on horseback, on Hounslow-heath, in which both were mortally wounded; this occurred in 1603.

Roger, the first baronet of the family, was created by James I. April 16, 1607: it was he who built the mansion-house at Rainham. Sir Horatio, his successor, was not of age during the civil war, but contributed much to the restoration, and his character has accordingly been much extolled by Lord Clarendon: he was soon after (April 20, 1661) created Baron Townshend of Lynne-Regis, and in 1682 was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Townshend, of Rainham.

Charles, the second viscount, was one of the commissioners who treated of the Union between the two kingdoms; he also acted for some time as ambassador at the Hague, but was recalled, and deprived of his post of captain of the yeomen of her majesty's guard, in consequence of a sudden change of the ministry. On the accession of George the First, this nobleman once more came into favour, having been nominated one of the lords justices, and in 1714, sworn one of his majesty's secretaries of state.

\* He appears to have held the place now occupied by Mr. Serjeant Hill: that of king's ancient serjeant.

In 1716-17 he was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but never repaired thither; he, however, acted as president of the council, was installed a knight of the garter, and, on the accession of George II. was reinvested with the seals of his office, as secretary of state.

Charles, the third viscount, first acted in the capacity of one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his majesty; he then became master or treasurer of the jewels, and died in 1764, at the age of sixty-four.

George, the fourth viscount, and first marquis, was the eldest son of the former nobleman, by Audrey, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Harrison, of Balls, in the county of Hertford, esq. formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. He was born on February 28, 1723-4, and when he was christened, which ceremony was performed with great magnificence, George I. became his godfather.

The career of Mr. Townshend thus opened under the most favourable auspices, for he was named after a king, who entertained a great attachment both to his father and grandfather, while the two most powerful families then in the nation, those of Pelham and Walpole, were either related to, or connected with him.

The first portion of his education, as well as that of his next brother, Charles,\*

\* The Marquis of Townshend had four brothers. Roger, the fifth and youngest, like himself, entered into the army, and having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was killed by a cannon-shot at Ticonderago, in North America.

The following inscription was afterwards engraved on his tomb, in Westminster-abbey:

"This Monument was erected by a  
disconsolate Parent, the  
Lady Viscountess Townshend,  
To the Memory of her Fifth Son,  
The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Roger Townshend,  
who was killed by a  
Cannon-ball on the 25th of  
July, 1759, in the 28th  
Year of his Age,  
As he was reconnoitering the French Lines,  
at Ticonderago, in North America.  
From the Parent, the Brother, and the  
Friend,  
His social and amiable Manners,  
His enterprising Bravery,  
And the integrity of his Heart,  
May claim the Tribute of Affection.  
"Yet, Stranger! weep not;  
For though premature his Death,

who, after exhibiting precocious talents, blazed and expired like a meteor, was received under the superintendence of Mr. Lome, master of Lichfield school, and who was afterwards rewarded with a Windsor canonry. If he ever obtained the benefits resulting from either University, it must have been that of Cambridge†; but we believe, that when yet a boy, he entered the Guards, and served on the Continent under the eye of George II. While in the 20th year of his age, and as yet but a subaltern, he fought at the memorable battle of Dettingen (June 1743), where the Duke of Cumberland commanded.

In 1747, we find him captain of a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, aid-de-camp to the prince just mentioned, and knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk; but in 1750, he resigned all his military appointments, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, resigned in disgust. He was then, and still after, however, the soldier's friend: for about this period, he moved a clause on the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, "that no commissioned officer should be liable to be broken without the sentence of a court-martial." Mr. Pitt, then in power, and who himself had lost his cornetcy of horse by the mere *fiat* of the court, with a degree of inconsistency, unworthy of so great a man, opposed the proposition.

In the month of December, 1751, the subject of this memoir obtained the hand of a lady, who united both birth and fortune in her own person. This was Lady Charlotte Compton, only surviving issue of James, earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars. The lady in question was, in her own right, Baroness de Ferrars, Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset & Compton, and their issue consisted of four sons and four daughters, as will be mentioned hereafter.

His Life was glorious;  
Enrolling him with the Names of  
those immortal  
Statesmen and Commanders  
Whose Wisdom and Intrepidity,  
In the course of this comprehensive  
And successful War,  
Have extended the Commerce,  
Enlarged the Dominion,  
And upheld the Majesty of these Kingdoms,  
Beyond the Idea of any former Age."

† Several of Lord Townshend's family obtained degrees at Cambridge; some of them represented the University.

At



At the general election in 1754, Mr. Townshend was returned for his native county, and in 1756, took an active part in the formation of a national militia, a scheme patronized by the Whigs as a constitutional body of armed men, officered by gentlemen of property, and acting not only as a defence to the kingdom in case of rebellion or invasion, but also serving as a counterpoise to the dangers arising from a standing army. The Tories, on the other hand, cried out against this measure, as an outrage to the royal authority, and an useless and unnecessary burden to the people. After an experience of more than half a century, we are enabled to decide on this great question; and it is now evident, that, although all the advantages resulting from a political balance be now lost, in consequence of drafts from the militia to the regulars, added to a variety of still more fatal causes, yet, by this grand and beneficent scheme, we have been hitherto prevented from the necessity, although we may sometimes have incurred the disgrace of subsidising Hessians, Waldeckers, and other German mercenaries, as formerly, on the first rumour of a war or an invasion.

About this period, Mr. Townshend appears to have made his peace with the court, and also altered his resolution as to military service; for he was not only restored to his former rank, but on the 6th of June, 1756, obtained the command of the 64th regiment of foot.

This change took place in consequence of an expected war with France, and no sooner did that event actually occur, than Colonel Townshend, now advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, was placed under the command of Wolfe, then serving in America. The latter possessed all the requisites to form a great officer; and had not a premature death deprived the nation of his abilities, his name would have stood still higher in the page of history. He had already distinguished himself before Louisbourg, and was now destined to undertake the siege of the city of Quebec, the capital of Canada. The brigadiers Monckton, Townshend, and Murray, were ordered to serve under him; and the second of these officers having repaired to the Trans-Atlantic Continent, early in the spring, in the fleet from England, entered the river St. Lawrence, and debarked in the month of June, on the isle of Orleans.

The first opportunity to distinguish himself occurred at Montmorenci, where

brigadier Townshend prevented the French troops from annoying the English camp, by means of a battery placed on a situation to enfilade it. He also covered the retreat of a division, after an unsuccessful attack on a body of the enemy, posted at the Falls.

When the bold but successful attempt of landing the army during the night, and scaling the heights of Abraham, had been resolved on, at his instigation, the command of the second embarkation was entrusted to the subject of this memoir. At the battle which followed, Brigadier General Townshend occupied a conspicuous position; and while busied in keeping not only the enemy, but their allies the savages in awe, he received notice that the commander in chief had fallen in the moment of victory, and that Monckton, the next officer in point of rank, was wounded desperately. On this, he instantly repaired to the centre, assumed the authority that had thus unexpectedly devolved upon him, restored order, and prepared the necessary measures to obtain the surrender of Quebec. To effect that, a proper disposition was made of the forces by sea and land; but such were the salutary consequences of the late action, that a siege had become unnecessary. Before the intended batteries were erected, a flag of truce accordingly arrived in the British camp, with proposals for a capitulation, which after due consideration were acceded to.

On this important event, by which England secured the dominion of North America, and without an act of political insanity must have been retained for ages, the Brigadier returned home, in the autumn of 1759, and soon after repaired to the Continent, with the rank of Major-General, which he obtained in 1761.

From Germany he went to Portugal, where he was invested with the command of a body of British infantry, for the protection of that defenceless kingdom. The author of this article has heard him describe the extreme ignorance of our allies, in the art of war, and exemplify his remarks by anecdotes which would have reflected disgrace on the skill and activity of the Samoides, or Iroquois.

In 1762, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and on the demise of his father, in 1764, he succeeded to the paternal honours and estates.

Soon after this (August 12, 1767) Lord Townshend having been appointed viceroy of Ireland, embarked at Holy-  
Lea,

head, and arrived at Dublin, on the 13th of October.

The Duke of Bedford, and Mr. George Grenville, the father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, were, at this period, at the head of the administration. Having determined on another change of the government of the sister island, it was resolved, by means of a spirited exertion, to wrest it out of the hands of the "Undertakers," a class of men, powerful in point of wealth, influence, and talents, who, provided they and their friends were gratified to the full extent of their wishes, "undertook" to obtain a parliament favourable to the wishes of the ministers of the day.

It had been hitherto customary, for a lord-lieutenant, to repair thither, only one or two years, to live in splendid magnificence during a few months, and, after providing places for his dependants, and loading himself with gold boxes and complimentary addresses, to hurry back to England, leaving the seat of his government in possession of, and a prey to, a party.

A new system was now in contemplation, and Viscount Townshend was the nobleman referred to on this occasion. At first, every thing assumed a most favourable aspect; "he, who had disdained the thralldom of an undertaker, was ready to wear the livery of a resident viceroy; and the most inveterate republican became a convert to the new theory of governments: all was rapture and reformation; the return of Astrea was hourly expected, and the kingdom of Saturn was supposed to be at hand."

The spirit of the new viceroy was not doubted, but it appeared necessary to entrust the secret management of public affairs to an able and experienced counsellor. Such was supposed to be found in the person of Sir George Macartney, who had just distinguished his talents for diplomatic skill at the Court of St. Petersburg, and fortified his interest at home, by means of an alliance with the daughter of the Earl of Bute. On the first of January, 1769, he was accordingly nominated chief secretary of Ireland, and soon after sworn as member of the privy council.

But a military viceroy and an elegant courtier united were not a match for Irish aristocracy and the Irish patriots, when these discordant bodies thought fit to join against them. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Shannon, and Mr. Ponsonby, embodied all their mercenaries,

and formed them into battle array, while the Earl of Charlemont, Mr. Hood, and Dr. Lucas, acted as volunteers.

At first almost every demand was complied with. "Various schemes (says Lord Macartney\*) were offered, and the utility and the necessity of pursuing them were painted in the most seducing colours. One day a bounty on fish and whale-catching was desired; the establishment of county-hospitals and public coal yards, was another day mentioned; a septennial bill, a judges' bill, an habeas-corpus bill, premiums for corn preserved upon stands, and for corn brought to Dublin coastways, were all asked in their turns; nay, what will scarcely be believed, a proposal was seriously made, that the *land-carriage* bounty should be paid for all corn and flour, brought to Dublin by the new canal. And such was the success of the representations, that many of the demands above mentioned were in a great measure complied with.

"The immense charge incurred by them, may be seen in the public accounts, where they stand as incontrovertible evidence of their own exorbitance and impropriety.

"A Lord Lieutenant new in his government, perhaps new in business of any kind, unacquainted with the people and constitution of Ireland, and desirous of carrying on his administration with popularity and good humour, probably at first did not apprehend any danger or inconveniency from adopting these schemes: he perhaps seemed to approve them, and his seeming approbation was immediately sworn into a positive promise, the performance of which he was afterwards either soothed or frightened into, according to the features of his character, and the circumstances of the times."

Be this as it may, certain it is, that the government of Lord Townshend proved highly, although we had almost said unintentionally, beneficial to Ireland.

It was the avowed purpose of his mission, to render that country more ductile and obedient, and yet one of the first measures of his administration, was to recommend from the throne, to make the Judges' commissions, not revocable at will, as formerly, but retained like

\* See Barrow's *Life of Lord Macartney* vol. ii. p. 146.



those in England, "*Quamdiu se bene gesserint.*" An Octennial bill was next asked and granted, and thus Ireland was in some slight degree, and for a short time, apparently rescued from the clutches of both undertakers and state-secretaries.

On the dissolution of the old parliament in 1768, a fresh triumph was obtained for the popular interest; as, when a new one met, a money-bill which had, as usual, been transmitted to England, and returned under the great seal, was rejected by the Commons on the 21st of November, 1769, by ninety-four to seventy-one, "because it did not take its rise in this house."

On that, the Lord-Lieutenant, following the example of Lord Sidney in 1692, entered his protest against the vote, and ended the session by a sudden prorogation. Lord Shannon, and Mr. Ponsonby, were immediately dismissed from their employments, and the latter soon after resigned the chair of the House of Commons, on which, Mr. Perry became his successor. These being joined by the Duke of Leinster and the patriots, gave all possible opposition to the future measures of the Viceroy, and for some months the debates were generally protracted to midnight, and at times to the morning.

We shall here close the political career of Lord Townshend as Viceroy, with a short quotation from a Memoir by the Secretary of State, written in 1773, premising that we cannot exactly agree to the conclusions.

"Whatever errors may be imputed to him, (Lord Townshend,) it is certain that he acted according to the best of his judgment. He was strongly impressed with the principles of the new system, and, as far as was in his power, endeavoured to maintain the King's authority against the undertakers. Though often unsuccessful, he never despaired; though often repulsed, he always returned to the charge; so that at last, by dint of patience and perseverance, he was enabled to lay such a foundation, as, if strictly adhered to, may render the government of Ireland secure and independent for ever hereafter."

After five years' residence in Ireland, amidst much festivity, many convivial hours of enjoyment, added to some unpleasant ones devoted to business, Lord Townshend returned to his native country. Nor was the path on his arrival strewn over with flowers. He had

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publicly and wantonly affronted the Earl of Bellamont, at the castle of Dublin, in February, 1770, by a message highly indecorous, although obviously softened by the *aide-de-camp*, who was the bearer. This high-spirited nobleman immediately repaired to England, and, after an interval of twelve days, employed the late Earl of Charlemont to carry a paper, in which the insult was specifically stated, and an apology expressly demanded.

On this Lord Townshend replied as follows: "I cannot ask pardon, as it would be an acknowledgment of an offence I never intended." In consequence of this refusal, the parties met on the afternoon of February 2, 1773, between four and five o'clock, in Maryle-bonne-fields, accompanied by their respective seconds. The Honourable Mr. Dillon, acted as the friend of the one, and Lord Ligonier of the other.

After they had taken their proper distance, Lord Bellamont pulled off his hat, and the salute being immediately returned by his antagonist, the latter desired Lord Townshend to fire, who complied, and shot the former in the belly, near the groin, while the latter discharged his pistol without effect. The ball was immediately extracted by Mr. Bromfield, and the wound speedily cured.

Lord Townshend was now rewarded for his real or supposed services in Ireland, with the post of master-general of the ordnance, which he obtained October 17, 1772. During the course of the ensuing year,† his lordship married his second wife, who survives him; Anne, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. an eminent army agent, who, afterwards represented Bailynahill, in the Irish parliament. He also obtained about the same time, a considerable addition to his income by the colonelcy of the Queen's or the second regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he held for many years.

Lord Townshend presided at the Ordnance Board during nearly the whole of the American war. Mr. Courtenay, whom he had become acquainted with in Ireland, and who has since distinguished himself here by his wit and hilarity, acted for a long time as secretary. That gentleman was then brought in for a

\* Life of Earl Macartney, vol. ii. p. 157.

† On May 19, 1773.—His former lady died in Dublin, September 14, 1770, and her remains were brought to England and interred at Rainham, in Norfolk, October 1.

government borough, as it is called; but he and his patron afterwards took different sides in politics, and the latter having expiated his assent to the American war, by passing through the fiery ordeal of patriotism, was at length obliged to find a new leader\* and a new borough.† We lament that he and his late colleague have been recently consigned to exile from St. Stephen's chapel, if not to oblivion.

As for Viscount Townshend, he had supported Lord North, and he now followed his adverse fortunes, having resigned to the Duke of Richmond his rival in power, but his superior in business; a nobleman who, at that moment affected both the name and conduct of a patriot, and had attained a popularity, unsuitable to his natural disposition, as he appears either to have been suddenly intoxicated or corrupted by power; for the patron of universal suffrage stooped soon after to the dirty politics of Seaford, and endeavoured to introduce his chalk-diggers from Goodwood to all the rights and franchises of that miserable borough.

On the sudden triumph of the coalition ministry, the noble Viscount appeared for a while to be avenged, having been restored in 1781 to his former profitable appointment, at the head of the Ordnance Board. But the Numidian arts of an eloquent boy at length triumphed over the hypocrisy of bearded Syphaxes; and Mr. Pitt, who at once charmed, blinded, and deceived the hopes of the nation, became and continued Prime Minister during a period of more than twenty years.

Lord Townshend, whose circumstances were, at this period, far from being affluent, now turned towards the heir apparent, caught hold of his princely mantle, and would certainly have ascended with him to power, had the contest respecting the regency proved successful. This failed, and his Lordship was fortunate enough to be no loser; for while the Marquis of Lothian, the Duke of Queensberry, &c. were stripped of their employments for a similar conduct, he was rewarded with a succession of lucrative and honourable appointments.

The death of Gen. Honeywood opened to him the entrance into the garrison of Hull; the fall of Sir George Howard, placed him at the head of the Chelsea pensioners, and on the demise of Field-

Marshal Conway, he obtained the government of Jersey. Nor was this all for on October 5, 1807, the King granted to him a Marquisate, and he was accordingly advanced in the Peerage to the dignity of Marquis Townshend of Rainham. In 1792, on the death of the Earl of Orford, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk; and during the same year, he was appointed to the command of the eastern district; in consequence of which, his head quarters were fixed in the vicinity of Warley camp. In 1796, he was finally promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and at his death stood at the head of the list, next to the Duke of York.

In his parliamentary capacity, as a peer of the realm, Lord Townshend spoke but seldom. During the trial of Mr. Hastings, he declared it as his opinion, that an impeachment was not abated by a dissolution: on the contrary, he maintained, that it still existed, and ought to be continued. On the other hand, he allowed that the case of the prisoner was peculiarly cruel, and the conduct of his judges far from being blameless.

"In discharge of my duty," said he, "I have given my constant attendance at the trial, and I cannot help observing that much of the hardship of the case in the protraction of the trial, which has been converted from a prosecution necessary to the honour and justice of the country, into a persecution of an individual, is to be attributed to ourselves.

"If, instead of two days of the week, we had devoted to it four, or even six, we should not have given occasion for the complaints which have been justly made by Mr. Hastings of delay, nor perhaps would there have been ground for the present debate.

"I cannot conceive," adds he, "a measure of more severe injustice, than that, by any possible means, a trial once begun should not be pursued to its regular end of acquittal or condemnation. As for myself, I am satisfied from the opinions of the most able judges, from the report on the table, and from every argument of analogy, that such is the law of parliament, and the privileges of the subject."

The Marquis of Townshend, in his person, was tall, stately, and imposing. Of late years, his grey locks and bald head conveyed an idea of whatever could be conceived as venerable in the veteran soldier, or respectable in the aged nobleman. His conversation how-

ever,

\* Lord Thanet. † Appleby.



ever, in the former part of his life, was rather gay than serious, and he affected wit, and even punning with a degree of fastidiousness, that detracted from the general and the statesman. Indeed, by nature, he appeared not to be fitted for application; business was odious to him, and he would endeavour to conclude the most serious conference, sometimes with a joke, and at other times with a caricature.

Of late, his habits have been considerably changed, and a gloom at times pervaded his countenance and his conversation. It is not less singular than true, that he, who had faced death undismayed in the field of battle, amidst the noise of drums and trumpets, and all the trumpery of bustle and pageantry, "that makes war glorious," seemed at times agitated with the idea of dissolution, so that the terrific word "death" was never uttered in his presence by his friends.

His lordship was peculiarly unfortunate in respect to some of his children, but he was eminently happy, we believe, in both his wives; and the latter indeed, although much younger than himself, has devoted a large portion of her life in attentions to him.

The Marquis attained a good old age; and even during the latter part of his life, the glimmering taper would occasionally burn bright, after he had become an octogenarian. He at length expired at Rainham, the seat of his ancestors for many generations, on Monday, September 14, 1807, in the 85th year of his life; a period when protracted existence would scarcely have been desirable.

His family is numerous, for by his first lady he had:

1. George Townshend, born April 18, 1753, succeeded his mother as Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset and Compton, September 14, 1770. On May 18, 1784, he was advanced to be Earl of the county of Leicester, and in 1807, succeeded to his father's Marquisate, being now George, 2d Marquis Townshend of Rainham. In 1777, he married Miss Ellerker, of Risby Park, Yorkshire, since dead, by whom he had Lord Chartley, two other sons, one of whom died young, and four daughters.

2. Charlotte, born in 1754, and since dead.

3. John, commonly called Lord John Townshend, formerly member for Westminster, and who sits in the present parliament for Knaresborough. He married, in 1787, Georgiana Ann Poyntz, a lady nearly related to the Devonshire and Spencer families, for some time the wife of Mr. Fawkener, clerk of the council, &c. by whom he has a numerous issue.

4. Frederick, born Dec. 30, 1767.

5. Charles Patrick Thomas, born at Leixlip in Ireland, Jan. 6, 1768.

6. Elizabeth, born August 20, 1766, and married in 1790 to Major General Loftus, member of parliament for Tamworth, governor of Dumbarton, &c. by whom there is issue.

7. Caroline, who died young.

8. And Frances, who also died young.

By his second lady he has had four daughters, one of whom is Duchess of Leeds, and the second Lady Charlotte Hudson, and two sons.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMITATION OF THE ANCIENT BALLAD.

BY MR. PENWARNE.

WHY dost thou weep, O gentle Ladye?

Why dost thou grieve, O Lady fayre?

Why is thy lovelye baby presste

In anguise toe thie throbinge breaste?

And why that looke of blacke despayre?

Why dost thou sit forlorne and sighe?

Sweetest Ladye, tell me why—

I have cause toe weep, kinde straunger;

I have a tale of woe toe telle:

It is an Orphane Babe that's presste

In Anguise to a widowed breaste;

On Cressie's playne his Fathere fell—

Then aske not, gentle straunger, why

Thus forlorne I sit and sighe—

Nathless comfort take, fayre Ladye,

And let thie grief assuaged bee;

For on a grateful nation's breaste

Thou and thie orphan babe shall reste,

Whilst I will sit and weep with thee:

For bleste the teares that waile the brave,

And drop upon a heroe's grave.

LUGGILLAW.

WRITTEN ON A LATE EXCURSION TO  
THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW: INSCRIBED  
TO MRS. PETER LATOUCHE.

By JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.

IN this sequester'd, wild, romantic dell,  
Where nature loves in solitude to dwell,  
Who could expect 'midst such a lonely part,  
The charms of fancy and the plans of art,

Join

Join to embellish this secluded dale,  
Which yon rude mountains shelter and conceal;—  
And, like the Cestus round the Paphian Queen,  
Guard and encircle this enchanting scene.  
For, whilst you journey thro' the dreary views,  
Which dismal heaths, and awful cliffs diffuse;  
When once embosom'd in this blissful spot,  
The weary way and dangers are forgot—  
For Heav'n propitious on this valley smil'd,  
And bade a Paradise adorn the wild.

For here, comprising ev'ry pure delight,  
Sublime and beautiful at once unite;  
Here, woods aspiring fringe the dingle sides,  
There, torrents roar, and here the river glides;  
And more, to decorate the vale so green,  
Behold the chrystal lake that shines between;  
Whilst ev'ry pendant grove and falling stream  
Dance on the mirror thro' reflection's beam,  
And whilst you wander thro' embow'ring shades,  
Or wind the path way round the fertile glades—  
The bloom of Erin on the lawn appears,\*  
And Cultivation there her harvest rears,  
Whilst the neat mansion, form'd with simple taste,  
Amidst a wilderness for comfort plac'd,  
Adorns the scene, and hospitably shews  
The seat of pleasure and serene repose,  
Unlike a palace, built for pomp and state,  
It bids you welcome to its friendly gate,  
And kindly open to each social call,  
Free as a Hermit's cell receives you all.

Then who can envy fair LATOUCHE a place,  
Which she, like beauty's queen, is form'd to grace;  
Whether she here retires, or decks Belview,†  
Her heart to gen'rous deeds and virtue true!  
Is still the same, benevolent and bland,  
To bless and ornament her native Land;  
And, like this sweet retreat, in modest pride,  
From ostentation shinks her worth to hide.

#### STANZAS TO VIRTUE,

(From the German),

By MRS. LOFFT.

THE heart to youthful passion free  
To Love's warm altar bends:  
But, *Virtue*, I will sing of thee,  
And of thy gentle friends.  
To deepest shades of midnight gloom  
Voluptuous Pleasure flies,  
Nor loves the morning's vivid bloom,  
Nor woos her balmy skies.  
But thou, sweet maid, dost walk at dawn  
The mountain's breezy height,  
When first the trembling tints of morn  
Immerge in radiant light.

\* Containing upwards of 150 acres.

† A magnificent seat in the Glen of the Down.

Truth fled the mean insidious charms  
That gild the forms of art,  
And round thee threw her naked arms,  
And prest thee to her heart.

She follow'd close thy steps along  
Far in a peaceful grove,  
And there, its hallow'd shades among,  
Inspir'd a sister's love.

Soon *Innocence*, by Envy prest,  
Beheld a refuge there;  
The blushing maid her name confest,  
And join'd the constant pair.

#### SONNET

WRITTEN WITH A PENCIL, UNDER THE  
OAK TREE,\* PLANTED BY THE CE-  
LEBRATED MRS. CARTER, IN HER GAR-  
DEN AT DEAL.

By CLIO RICKMAN.

SACRED for ages hence, shall be this tree,  
Here planted by those classic hands of thine,  
Which still devoted to the great and fine,  
To all that's noble,—beneficial,—free,  
Mark'd, great ELIZA! every work from thee.  
Dear is this spot to me,—a hallow'd shrine,  
Pointing where TASTE, where GENIUS, us'd to be,  
Where SCIENCE flourish'd, and the LYRE divine.

O! may no tempest tear this Oak away,  
No savage hand its honours e'er destroy;  
Eut long its waving branches proud display,  
As if it felt its origin with joy:  
'Twas, great ELIZA? gave me to the day,  
Go emulate her works,—your life like her employ."  
*Deal, Sept. 1807.*

[From a Sarum black-letter Missal, which appears to have been printed in the Reign of Henry VII., I send you the following quaint Lines, which are subjoined to the Calendar. As Books of that early Date are now become rare, perhaps these Verses will be esteemed a Curiosity by general Readers.]

#### JANUARIUS.

THE fyrst six+ yeres of mannes byrth and aeye  
May well be compared to Janyuere  
For in this moneth is no strengeth nor courage  
More than in a chylde of the aeye of six yere.

#### FEBRUARIUS.

The other six yeres is like February  
In the ende therof beguyneth the Sprynge  
That tyme Chyldren is moost apt and redy  
To receyve chatysement nurture and lernynge.

\* This is the easternmost Oak-Tree, in England.

† The years are printed in Roman numerals. The period only is used at the end of the quatrains.



## MARTIUS.

Marche betokeneth the six yeres folowynge  
 Arreyng the erthe with pleasaunt verdure  
 That season youth thought for nothyng,  
 And without thought dooth his sporte and  
 pleasure.

## APRILIS.

The next six yere maketh foure and twenty  
 And figured is to joly Aprill  
 That tyme of pleasures man hath moost plenty  
 Fiesche and louying his lustes to fullyll.

## MAIUS.

As in the month of Maye all thyng in mygth  
 So at thirty yeres man is in chyef lykyng  
 Pleasaunt and lusty to every mannes sygh  
 In beaute and strength to women pleasyng.

## JUNIUS.

In June all thyng faileth to rypenesse  
 And so dooth man at thirty-six yere olde  
 And studyeth for to acqyre rychesse  
 And taketh a wyfe to kepe his housholde.

## JULIUS.

At forty yere of aage or elles never  
 Is ony man endewed with wysdome  
 For than forgh his myht fayleth ever  
 As in July doth every blossome.

## AUGUSTUS.

The goodes of the erthe is gadred evermore  
 In August so at forty eight yere  
 Man outght to gather some goodes in store  
 To susteyne aage that than draweth nere.

## SEPTEMBER.

Lete no man thynke forto gather plenty  
 Yf at fifty four yere he have none  
 No more than yf his barne were empty  
 In Septembre whan all the corne is gone.

## OCTOBER.

By Octobre betokeneth sixty yere  
 That aage hastily dooth man assayle  
 Yf he have outh than it dooth appere  
 To lyve quyetyly after his travayle.

## NOVEMBER.

Wan man is at sixty six yere olde  
 Which lykened is to bareyne Novembre  
 He wexeth unweldy sekely and cold  
 Than his soule helth is time to remembre.

## DECEMBER.

The yere by Decembre taketh his ende  
 And so dooth man at threscore and twelve  
 Nature with aage wyll hym on message sende  
 Tho' tyme is come that he must go hym  
 selve.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## SONG.

DEAR Chloe, let not pride devour  
 That little, vain, affected heart;  
 Because I said the fairest flower  
 Ne'er breathed the sweets thy lips impart.  
 Nor spoil that face with airs so silly,  
 Nor point those lovely eyes with scorn;  
 Because I swore the rose and lily  
 Ne'er gave such beauties to the morn;  
 Yes! thou art like—so like the flower,  
 Its warning fate should fill with sorrow;  
 The blooming plaything of an hour,  
 But pluckt—and torn—and dead to-mor-  
 row. S. W.

## FROM METASTASIO.

“Sogni e favole io fingo.”

WHILST dreams and tales unreal I devise,  
 And strive to deck them with poetic  
 art,  
 The self-sprung woes so touch my foolish  
 heart,  
 I melt in anguish and myself despise.  
 Haply when snatch'd from Fancy's blind  
 controul  
 Wisdom appears, and calms my troubled  
 soul?  
 Haply I these impetuous transports prove  
 From the resistless influence of Love?  
 Alas! not only these my mournful lays  
 Are fables all; whate'er I hope or fear,  
 Is all deceit; and Life itself a maze,  
 A tedious, idle dream from year to year:  
 Grant me, Oh Lord! when the illusion's past  
 Upon the breast of truth repose at last.  
*Lincoln's Inn.* E. B.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## GRANDEES OF SPAIN.

THIS appears to be a title peculiar  
 to some of the nobles of Spain, and  
 is considered as distinct from any other  
 title of honour, such as a Duke, Marquis,  
 Count, &c. The Grandees have the pri-  
 vilege of appearing covered in the pre-  
 sence of the sovereign. In the time of  
 Charles V. they were only sixteen in  
 number, but the number has been in-  
 creased by succeeding monarchs. They  
 affect an equality with the Electors of  
 Germany, and the sovereign princes of  
 Italy. In France, they enjoyed the same  
 honours as the peers of that kingdom.

## HERALDS.

These officers had formerly more ac-  
 tive and dangerous duties than at present:  
 on the day of battle they bore the royal  
 standard, they ascertained the number  
 of the dead, reclaimed the prisoners,  
 summoned cities and castles to surrender,  
 and assisted at the capitulations. The  
 last instance of a Herald being dispatch-  
 ed to declare war, was in the time of  
 Lewis XIII. of France, against the Car-  
 dinal-Infant, Governor of the Low Coun-  
 tries. Since that time, the sovereigns of  
 Europe have contented themselves with  
 declaring war by manifestoes.

DEATH-

## DEATH-WATCHES.

Of these death-watches or insects, there are two sorts, one is about a quarter of an inch in length, of a dark dirty colour, with a broad helmet over his head, under which, when quiet, it draws up its head; so that this helmet, when the insect rests, is a very considerable defence against such falls as are frequent in rotten and decayed places, which are the habitations of this species of insect. The other death-watch is a small greyish insect, resembling a louse. Both these insects have wings but not perceptible to the naked eye. Their tinkling noise which is generally considered by the superstitious and ignorant as portentous of death, as in Gray,

The solemn death-watch clicked the hour she died,

is nothing more than an amorous notice to each other, or when they eat. The noise is produced by striking their foreheads against the place they lodge in, which is either in or near paper.

The former of these insects seldom beats above seven or eight strokes, and those very quickly, but the other will beat many hours without intermission, and more leisurely.

Mr. Derham, from whom these particulars are extracted, says they are extremely shy of beating when disturbed, but that he has often approached them unperceived, and on his beating, they would answer. This he asserts as a fact founded on frequent experiments.

## DEVIL, A FAMILY NAME.

Formerly there were many persons surnamed the Devil, such as *Rogierius Diabolus*, Lord of Montresor.

An English Monk, *Willelmus*, cognomen *Diabolus*.

And another person, *Hugues le Diable*, Lord of Lusignan.

Robert Duke of Normandy, son of the Conqueror, was surnamed *the Devil*.

In Norway and Sweden, there were two families of the name of *Trolle*, in English *Devil*, and every branch of these families had an emblem of the devil for their coat of arms.

In Utrecht there was also a family called *Toutel* or *Devil*, likewise in Brittany there was a family of the name, *Diable*.

## THE POINT OF HONOUR.

The point of honour, though a creature of the imagination, is nevertheless

the idol of the greater part of mankind, notwithstanding the pretexts which impart life to it are caprice and frivolity. In this age, that which constitutes a man of honour, is not in the virtue of shunning the commission of faults, but in the audacity of supporting those he has committed. Does it not require an uncommon stretch of patience, when we see rank so confounded that men of merit and birth should frequently lose their lives in a duel, by hands more infamous than the public hangman, while the unworthy assassin saves himself, and lives unpunished?

The method of terminating a quarrel by a duel, is neither founded on reason nor honour; and what is called resentment, is but an imposture woven with cowardice, falshood, and rashness. If we examine the causes of quarrels in general, we shall find the greater part of them occasioned by some hot-headed men, who will never acknowledge themselves in the wrong, and who declare themselves men of spirit, bravery, and honour, with all the insolence which custom authorizes, but would think themselves dishonoured by sincerely avowing they had committed a fault. These are the bipeds who have brought into fashion the art of giving a man satisfaction by threatening to blow his brains out, or by actually doing it.

## "CHARACTER."

In a moral sense it signifies an habitual disposition of the soul, that inclines to do one thing in preference to another of a contrary nature. Thus a man who *seldom* or *never* pardons an injury, is a revengeful character. Let it be remarked we say *seldom* or *never*, because a character results not from a disposition being rigorously constant at all times, but from its being generally habitual, and that by which the soul is most frequently swayed. Mr. Duclos, in his *Reflexions upon Manners*, very judiciously remarks that the greater part of the errors and follies in the conduct of mankind, happen because they have not their minds in an equilibrium, as it were, with their characters. Thus Cicero was a great genius, but a weak soul, which is the reason of his being elevated to the highest pinnacle of fame as an orator, although he could never rise above mediocrity as a man. Similar observations might be made on many other celebrated personages.

There is no member of society more dan-



dangerous than a man without a character, that is a person whose soul has not any one disposition more habitual to it than another. We readily confide in a virtuous man, but are distrustful of a villain. The man without a character is alternately the one and the other, nor are we able to determine which. He is a sort of amphibious being, if we may be allowed the expression, that is, not specifically adapted to live in any one element. This calls to our remembrance that admirable law of Solon, which declared all those persons infamous, who were of no party in times of sedition, because he well knew that there are no objects more to be feared in society, than men undetermined from a want of character.

#### CUSTOMS IN SPAIN.

In Spain the *Viaticum* is carried with great pomp. The first person they meet in their carriage, always alights, and offers it to the Almighty, and of course it is always accepted; the Priest placing himself in it, and the person who has given it up, following on foot. The *Viaticum* is preceded by many persons carrying wax candles, six Moorish hautboys, called *douzainas*, and sometimes a small drum, the sound of which is very pleasing with the other instruments. As many as can, enter the sick man's chamber, and he is very fortunate if the noise which they make does not hasten his departure from this world.

The ceremony which they observe to declare the pregnancy of the Queen of Spain is particularly singular. They ring the great bell of the palace, the people flock to the sound, the King and Queen appear in a balcony, and he loudly declares the queen's situation. From thence she goes in a carriage to the church of our Lady *Atoscha*, followed by all the Grandees on foot, to return thanks to God.

Another remarkable custom in Spain deserves to be noticed; when any one dies, the relations, friends, and neighbours, carry to the survivors at meal-times, for three days, one or more plates of food, under the idea that the grief which they suffer will not permit them to think on nutriment. Some persons also accompany these dishes, in order to offer consolation to the family.

#### BEAUTRU.

When Beautru was in Spain he went to

see the famous library in the Escorial, and, on conversing with the librarian, found him to be a most ignorant man. The King of Spain asked Beautru how he liked his library? "It is very handsome, Sir, (he said) but your Majesty should make the person who has now the care of it, administrator of your finances." "Why so?" said the Prince. "Because (replied Beautru) he does not make use of the treasure intrusted to him."

#### MUSCOVIAN FUNERALS.

In Muscovy, when a man dies, his friends and relations immediately assemble, and seat themselves in a circle round the corpse, of which they ask the following questions; "Why have you died? Is it because your commercial concerns went badly? Or was it because you could not obtain the accomplishment of your desires? Was your wife deficient in youth or beauty? Or has she been faithless to your bed?" They then rise and quit the house.

When they carry the body to be buried, it is covered and conveyed on a bier to the brink of the intended grave, the covering is then withdrawn, the priest reads some prayers, the company kiss the dead, and retire. These ceremonies finished, the priest places between the fingers of the dead man a piece of paper signed by the patriarch confessor, purporting his having been a good Christian. This they suppose serves for a passport to the other world, and from its certifying the goodness of the deceased, St. Peter, when he sees it, will open to him the gates of eternal life. The letter given, the corpse is removed, and placed in the grave, with the face towards the East.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury attended the queen in her last moments; he endeavoured to console her by saying she had every thing to hope from the mercy of the Almighty, for her piety, her zeal, and the admirable reformation, which she had so happily established. The Queen, who had turned to the other side of the bed, interrupted the archbishop, by saying, "My Lord, the crown which I wore for so many years, made me sufficiently vain while I lived. I beg you will not now increase my vanity, when I am so near death." After this, her respiration failed, she fell into an agony which lasted 13 hours, and then expired.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE BURIAL REGISTER  
OF THE CATHEDRAL AT PETERBOROUGH.

The Queene of } 1587.

Scots buried. } *Item.*

The Queene of Scots was most sumptuously buried in the Cathedrall Church of Peterborough, the first day of August, who was for her de-erth beheaded at Fotheringgay, about Saint Paul's day before!

Anthony More one of the Children of the Queene's Maies kitchen, who followed at the funerall aforesaid of the Q. of S. was buried the iij day.

CHARACTER OF THE USURPER RICHARD  
THE THIRD, BY SIR THOMAS MORE.

"Richard was little of stature, croke-backed, hard favoured of visage, and such as in states called warlye, in other menne otherwys. He was malicious, wrathful, envious. None evil captain was he in the warre, as to which his disposition was more metely than for peace: sundrye victories hadde he, and sometimes overthrowes but never in default, as for his owne parsons, either of hardnesse or polityke order. Free he was called of dyspence, and somewhat above his power

liberal. With large giftes hee gat him unstedfaste frendeshippe; for which he was faine to pil or spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of countenance, arrogant of heart, outwardly companionable where he inwardly hated, not letting to kiss whom he thought to kill; dispicious and cruel, not for evil alway, but after for ambition, and either for the securitie or encrease of his estate. Frende & foe was much what indifferent. Where his advantage grew, he spared no man's life, whose death withstood his purpose."

The observation that Richard "with large giftes gat him unstedfaste friendship; for which he was faine to pil & spoil in other places, & get him stedfaste hatred," may be extended to the greater part of usurpers recorded in history; whose system it has always been to rob PETER to pay PAUL, but who have uniformly found resentment to be a more lasting as well as lively passion than gratitude, and hence very often their downfall and ruin.

There is indeed no great man in our day that I know of "croke backed": but, let it be remembered that every companion is so, and not in all points equal.—*Gama Simile Claudicat.*

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN PALMER'S (SHREWSBURY), for a New Method of constructing and erecting Bridges.

THE abutments are made of proper materials, as in the construction of common bridges, inclosing a bar or beam of cast-iron, of sufficient strength to bear the weight intended, and so secured as to prevent the possibility of its giving way. The piers or supporters are to be of cast-iron, erected on platforms or bases of cast-iron, resting on rocks or other hard material. These supporters may be formed of ten, fifteen, or any number of cast-iron columns, according to the width of the bridge and the weight they are intended to bear, with two or more cast-iron stays, to go from each of these columns into the platforms or bases; one large cast-iron beam or more to rest on the top of the columns, so as to unite the whole together and sufficiently strong. From the abutments to the piers or supporters, and from one of these to another, chains must be passed, made of iron, or

other metallic substance; these must be placed parallel with each other, and drawn to the same degree of tightness. If they swag, iron rods should be passed through at proper distances, like basket-work, which will brace them, and form a support for the road-way. On these chains, planks are to be laid, about eight inches wide, and four thick, and fastened to each other with hinges or rings, which will keep them in their places, and yet allow them to move properly with the chains; flat chains are to be formed of hinge-work from about four to twelve inches long, sufficiently strong and proved. These are to be laid as the chains, and the planks fastened to them, as in common door-work. A road may be made by these means that would bear any weight. The guard or side fences of the bridge may be well formed by fixing chains of any construction sufficiently strong from one upright to another. Bridges on this plan may be so constructed as to be taken down and replaced at pleasure.



pleasure with very little trouble or expense, and may be repaired with the greatest ease, when found necessary.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT'S (ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD), *for an improved Method for admitting Light into the internal Parts of Ships, Buildings, and other Places.*

This method consists in placing an illuminator in suitable apertures in the decks or sides of ships and vessels, and in buildings and other places, to answer as a window or sky-light. The illuminator is a piece of solid glass, of a circular or elliptical form at the base; but the circular form is the most productive of light, and the strongest against accident: it is convex on the side to be presented outwards, to receive and condense the rays of light, and has a flat or plane surface on the inside of the room or apartment which it is intended to light. It is, or approaches to, a segment of a sphere or spheroid, and both sides may in general be left polished; but if the illuminator, is placed in a situation where any danger may be apprehended of its being acted upon as a burning glass one side at least should be ground or roughed. Its size is various, according to the purpose or situation for which it is designed, and its convexity is increased or diminished according to the size required. The ordinary dimensions are a base of about five inches diameter to one half inch in height from the centre of the base. The illuminator is fixed in a square or circular frame, made of wood or of metal, with glaziers putty or other cement. For decks and other parts of ships, its construction is so managed by thickening the edges as to render it capable of resisting any injury from the weight of goods of every description, and the beating of the waves of the sea, in the ports and scuttles. It is let into the deck with the convex part projecting above it so as to receive the rays of light, and fixed with or without a wooden or metal frame, according as the space will allow, a groove of only one quarter of an inch will be sufficient to keep it firm, and in a deck of three inches thick, one quarter of an inch is bearing enough; in decks of less substance, the bearing must be increased one eighth of an inch. The under part of the deck must be sloped away all round, so as to form a small dome, that the rays of light may diverge in all directions. By being fixed in a square or

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round frame with, or without hinges, it may be made to open and shut, for the free admission of air in hot climates. In dwelling-houses, buildings, and all other places, it is far superior to the sky-lights now generally used, not being liable to accident or leakage, nor can water pass under what it is fitted into. For buildings, it is necessary that one side should remain unpolished, as the rays of the sun produce the prismatic colours when shining on the illuminator. This precaution is unnecessary in ship's decks, as the traffic on them in a short time grinds or roughs the upper surface, but in no degree to prevent the effect. Under-ground vaults and cellars, wherever any communication may be made with the open air, may also be lighted with this invention, excepting only where from its situation it may be liable to injury from the passing or repassing of horses, &c. The illuminator will also prove a very important substitute for the glass now used in lanterns for lighting the powder magazines in ships of war, care being taken that the convex side be in the inside of the lantern where the light is placed.

MR. HENRY MAUDSLAY'S (CAVENDISH-SQUARE), *for certain Improvements in the Construction of Steam-Engines.*

These improvements consist in reducing the number of parts in the common steam-engine, and so arranging and connecting them as to render it more compact and portable; every part thereof being fixed to and supported by a strong frame of cast-iron or other materials, perfectly detached from the walls of the building in which it stands, and thereby less expensive in fixing, and not liable to get out of order by the sinking of foundations, &c. The different arrangements and combinations adopted are fully described by drawings of a one-horse steam-engine annexed to the specification, to which the reader must be referred; the same proportions being observed in engines of any power.

MR. GORDON HUDSON'S (OXFORD STREET), *for a new Girth Pannel for fastening Saddles on the Backs of Horses.*

The object of this invention is to prevent accidents and inconvenience from the slipping forward of the saddles on horses. The nature and operation of the girth are not so fully described in the specification as might have been wished; but its structure, and the mode adopted

to fasten it into the saddle, are represented by drawings. Whether the patentee has such confidence in his own invention as to imagine that it will wholly supersede the use of other girths we do not know; but he tells us other girths may be used where his own are adopted.

MR. JOSEPH BOWYER'S (KIDDERMINSTER), for a *Method of working or manufacturing of Carpeting*.

This invention consists in the working and manufacturing carpeting for carpets with a floating ground upon a new principle, and in making it a more firm and durable article, differing very much both in quality and elegance from Brussels and pile carpeting. The ground-work is a firm and even body, which cannot be roved or pulled out by brushing and cleaning, or by the scratching of a dog or cat, or any other animal, as Brussels may. The pattern or figure is raised above the ground-work, and appears as needle-work, although wove in the same kind of loom or machine, and raised by wires the same as Brussels or pile carpeting is; it may be made both comber and point, and the whole is performed in the following manner:—The pattern to be drawn with a plain or figured ground: the figures on the ground may consist of any number to work under each other; or any other number of colours may be put to work across the pattern as in Brussels or pile carpets, and red in and put into the loom, the same as Brussels or pile now in use, the ground excepted, which is not to be red in, or pitched up by the reeder-in, as the draw-boy or person usually employed in making of carpets need not draw or raise any part of the ground-work, unless the weaver wishes it to be done, for the purpose of making it more easy to himself. A chain, or warp, is to be prepared to make a floating ground, which is to consist of double the number of threads now used in one ground frame for making of carpets, or the number of threads may be more or less, as may be thought proper. The chain so prepared is to be turned on a roll or beam, and worked under the frames, or any other part of the loom, as may by the weaver be thought best; or it may be worked in one or more frames with bobbin and ball, and bobbin and anchor, or by any other means that may answer the same purpose. The under or binding part to consist of flax or hempen thread, or any other

like article that may answer the same purpose. The little harness to make this work to consist of five or more shafts: if worked with five, to be drawn in manner following, that is to say; two to work the linen or binding part of the ground, and one to work the colours that form the figure or flowers, or the one which in making the Brussels carpeting is called the pole shaft. The above may be worked with four or six treadles. If the weaver chooses to raise the floating part of the ground by his feet, he must have six treadles, or he may cause his draw-boy, or employ a person or machine for that purpose, to raise it for him. In that case four treadles will be sufficient, worked as common Brussels are. But if the weaver raises the floating-ground himself, to be worked in the following manner:—In the first place, the draw-boy or person employed for the purpose of raising the colours for forming the pattern, draws a lash, and turns up the sword; the weaver at the same time treads the outside treadle on one side, which raises one part of the floating ground, and throws in a shoot of worsted, woollen, silk, cotton, or any other like material that will produce the same effect. He then takes his foot off the outside treadle, the sword remaining up, puts in a wire-rod, or any kind of instrument capable of raising a pile either for cut or drawn. The sword is then taken out. He then treads the second treadle, which raises the same part of the floating ground with one of the binding shafts, throws a binding shoot of linen, or any other like article that may be thought best for that purpose. He then treads the third treadle that treads down the binding shaft only, which was raised by the last treadle, (or any other kind if he thinks proper,) which is the binder for that wire. He then proceeds, the draw-boy draws a fresh lash, he treads the outside treadle on the other side, and raises the other part of the floating ground, which was not raised before, and binds it with the two next following treadles in manner as is above described.

#### GOULD'S PORTABLE MANGLE.

The above mangle is particularly calculated for private families, and for inns and taverns. It is so portable as to be taken with ease to any part of the house and yet possesses great power to press and gloss goods.

PROCEEDINGS



## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the PHYSICAL CLASS of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, for the last HALF YEAR of 1806.  
By M. CUVIER, SECRETARY to the SOCIETY.

IN consequence of a recent order of the society, we are informed by the learned secretary, that the reports of their labours are, in future, to be confined to the period of six months; but the present, he observes, is not on that account less replete with interesting results.

The numerous vacancies which have occurred this year among the members of the mathematical and physical class, by exciting a lively emulation, have been the means of producing a numerous collection of works in the different departments of the natural sciences. We shall persevere, continues the reporter, faithfully to observe the practice hitherto adopted of analysing these works in conjunction with those of our colleagues; without this it would be, indeed, impossible to furnish a complete history of the sciences, since these labours, though apparently foreign, are nevertheless, for the most part, intimately connected with ours, by the identity of the objects of research, a part of which we generally appropriate to ourselves, and by repeating and varying the experiments and observations, which form their bases, are enabled to estimate their real merit.

Messrs. Bosc and Silvester, the principal candidates in the agricultural department, have greatly improved several manuscripts on the subject of agriculture, as well as some works already published on particular branches of this science. The important places intrusted to them by the government in this department of the administration, and their extensive attainments in the physical sciences, have equally been taken into consideration, and the class has, with pleasure, enrolled both of them among its members. M. Silvester has been nominated the successor of M. Cels; and M. Bosc, a profound naturalist as well as an experienced agriculturist, and who is the author of many important works on the history of animals, has succeeded to Gilbert, the veterinarian whose place has been vacant during the five last years.

In the botanical department, one place only, that of the late M. Adanson, was to be filled up; nevertheless, the compe-

tition has not been the less honourable, either in the number, or importance of the works, submitted by the candidates to the judgment of the class. It must afford, M. Cuvier justly observes, great satisfaction to the lovers of science, to witness such convincing proofs of the zeal and ardour of those who cultivate them.

M. Palisot de Beauvois, the successful candidate, had, we are informed by the reporter, strong claims to this distinction, not only from his travels in Africa and America, and his *Flora of Oware & Benin*, which has enriched botany by rendering us acquainted with some singular plants, but also from the *Flora of the United States of America*, which he is at present engaged in preparing for the press, and of which he has already communicated some interesting specimens; and lastly, on account of his accurate researches into the nature of cryptogamous plants. These labours consist of descriptions of new species, and in establishing genera, and other methodical distributions, from which it would be difficult to give an extract; but they also comprehend more general objects, and chiefly a theory respecting the fecundation of mushrooms, of which M. Cuvier thinks it incumbent on him to give an analysis, more particularly as this subject, though noticed by several writers of merit, does not appear to him to have sufficiently attracted the attention of botanists in general.

It is well known that mosses produce, at a certain period, longer or shorter pedicels, terminated by capsules of a very complicated structure, and filled with a dust of various colours.

Dillenius and Linnæus imagined that these capsules were anthers, or male organs, and they sought for the female organs in certain groupes of stellate or star-like leaves, which are sometimes present on other parts of these small plants.

This opinion, however, was never very generally adopted; on the contrary, it was supposed that the dust contained in the capsules was the seed, and not the pollen.

It then became necessary to search for it in something analogous to the stamens. Hill conceived he had discovered it in the ciliæ surrounding the edge of the capsule; Kœhlreuter, in the calyptræ, or hood; Schreber, in certain small threads at the bottom of the pedicel, in which  
opinion

opinion he was followed by many others.

In 1774, however, a physician at Chemnitz, John Hedwig, since so justly celebrated, observing in the stellate leaves of several mosses some cylindrical corpuscles, which had been discovered a long time before by Micheli, perceived that they were open at the end, and emitted a powder of great tenuity; he hence concluded that they were the anthers.

Having afterwards sown the dust contained in the capsules, he saw moss spring up, from which he inferred that this dust was the seed, as had been frequently conjectured before his time, and that consequently the capsule was the fruit, or fecundated female organ.

These observations were first published in an abridged form, during 1777; they received the approbation of the academy of Petersburg in 1781, and for more than thirty years have been investigated with the most persevering attention, and elucidated by copious works and various designs executed by the aid of the microscope. At present, they have obtained the approbation of the generality of European botanists, especially of those who have made the mosses a particular object of study. The only plausible objection, and one that was at first warmly urged against this doctrine, namely, that certain genera of mosses are destitute of stellate leaves, has been nearly overturned by Hedwig, who, with the most indefatigable industry, succeeded in demonstrating, that, in these cases, the anthers are contained in the buds of the axillæ of the leaves, or rather that they accompany the base of the pedicel of the capsule; in short, he has shown, that they are present in nearly all the genera.

This system, apparently so well supported, is notwithstanding contested by M. de Beauvois. His intention is to substitute, in its stead, one which he presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in 1782, and which is founded on the following data:—

In the midst of the dust, contained in the capsule, which Hedwig regarded as the seed, is a kind of nucleus or small axis more or less swelled, termed by the botanists a *columella*. Those, by whom it was noticed, conceived it to be parenchyma of a more or less cellular texture, Hedwig himself represented it several times under this form; but M. de Beauvois informs us that he has noticed some

very small bodies attached to it, which he supposes to be the true seeds, and the dust by which they are surrounded, is, in his opinion, the pollen. The motion of the ciliæ, when they are present, he conceives, is intended to compress the pollen against the seeds, in order to facilitate their fecundation at the instant they are about to escape. According to M. de Beauvois, the capsule is hermaphrodite, and the complex apparatus of the organs taken by Hedwig for anthers, and which is found in most of the mosses, is of no use, so far as we have hitherto been able to discover; the individuals of certain species, which bear star-like leaves only, are sterile; the pollen is larger and more abundant than the seed, the latter of which is only visible after the most accurate examination, and is not fecundated in the ovary, as in other plants, while yet tender and small, but at the moment of its escape, and after it has been completely evolved; in short, if it be asked how M. Hedwig produced mosses by sowing what M. de Beauvois reckons the *pollen*, the latter will answer, that, in conjunction with it, Hedwig also sowed, though unknown to himself, the real, but almost invisible grain. It may be thought that in order to confirm so singular an opinion, this grain should not only have been exhibited, but sown separately, and detached from the supposed pollen; unfortunately, however, this last experiment has not been made, and we may judge from the above detail, that it is next to impossible to put it in execution.

M. de Beauvois maintains similar opinions with respect to the fructification of mushrooms.

Different parts of these plants, such as the gills or lamellæ of the agaric (*agaricus*), the points of the *hydnum*, &c. are covered at a certain period with a profusion of small grains, or dust; other genera, such as the truffle (*lycoperdon*), have their internal parts filled with a similar substance, which they discharge on arriving at maturity. All those botanists who contend that mushrooms are furnished with seed, conceive these grains to be the seeds, or capsules. M. de Beauvois, on the contrary, is of opinion, that it is the *pollen*, and affirms, that the seeds are contained within the gills and points or in some other part of the plant, and that they have hitherto escaped observation, from their extreme minuteness. It is at the moment of explosion, and consequently after they are fully evolved, that



he believes the seeds of the lycoperdon, like those of mosses, are fecundated.

Such is the system, continues M. Cuvier, according to which, M. de Beauvois thinks himself warranted to reject the cryptogamia or concealed fructification, employed by Linnæus, and retained by Hedwig, to designate these different families and to substitute in its stead that of Ætheogamia, or unusual or extraordinary fructification.

He has published one part of his *Prodromus of Ætheogamous Plants*, in a pamphlet, wherein he announces the distribution he has adopted with respect to the mosses; in the formation of the genera, he has separated what Hedwig supposes to be the male organs, a precaution which is extremely proper, since the functions of these parts are not yet fully established; and he employs the same caution, though in opposition to himself, by not giving any account of this columella, which he supposes to be the pistil. It is, however, according to the sexual organs, that he separates the club-moss (*lycopodium*) from the common mosses; but this is, because he is of opinion that there remains no doubt with respect to the former, at least in some of the genera.

In a second part, not yet published, but which was read in manuscript to the class, he gives his distribution of mushrooms, and of the *algæ*. In the former, he has, in some degree, deviated from the method of Persoon; and he reduces the number of genera from seventy-one to sixty, which he divides into six orders.

In a still more recent memoir, he affirms, that he observed, on some young plants, grains which appeared to him similar to the seeds of the parasitical mushrooms, which are sometimes evolved in the substance of these plants, underneath the epidermis. Hence he concludes, in opposition to the opinion of M. de Candolle, whose memoir on this subject we shall afterwards have occasion to consider, that these grains penetrate through the epidermis, and lodge themselves below it. He further expatiates on certain mushrooms, which vegetate by layers from above downwards, contrary to other vegetables. This observation was long ago made by Marsilli and Bulliard; but M. de Beauvois considers it in a new point of view, and conceives, that each layer may be regarded as a special individual, or, in other words,

as a new mushroom proceeding from the grains of the anterior layer.

M. Cuvier concludes his account of the labours of this able botanist, by informing us, that he has discovered considerable differences between the flowers of the *raphia* of Oware, and those of the *sagontier* of the Moluccas, so that they should no longer be arranged among the palms, *palme*, as has hitherto been the case. He has also communicated the description of two gladiolus, *lobelia*.

We are next informed by the reporter, that among the unsuccessful candidates, Messrs. de Candolle and Du Petit-Thouars alone presented new memoirs on the occasion.

The former of these gentlemen, though still very young has already enriched, by numerous and interesting discoveries, vegetable physics, botany, properly so called, and the materia medica.

In the first of these sciences, may be classed his observations on the action of artificial light, which, though operating at first in an insensible manner, proceeds at last completely to change the habits of vegetables; his observations on the cortical pores; upon the production of oxygen gas by the green lichens, which had been called in question, of which he has demonstrated the truth; and lastly, those on the vegetation of the mistletoe, which quickly attracts the sap of the apple-tree, while it is incapable of absorbing water into which it is suddenly plunged; a fact which must tend greatly to modify the ideas hitherto entertained respecting the ascent of the sap.

To the second, or descriptive botany, belong his history of unctuous plants, of the *lilinceæ*; the *astragali*; the edition of his French Flora, which was published under the inspection of our colleague M. de la Marck; and various other memoirs, by which the catalogue of vegetables has been augmented by twenty-seven new genera and more than three hundred species formerly unknown.

Lastly, in the materia medica, he was the first to discriminate the various vegetables confounded under the appellation of *ipccacuanka*, as well as those jumbled together under the name of *Corsican moss*; and in a treatise, upon the agreement of the virtues of plants with their natural families, he has displayed, in conformity to his own opinion, the rules which should be followed in such kind of inquiries; rules, the neglect of which has often led those into serious errors, who were

were formerly occupied with the subject, which is unquestionably one of the most important connected with practical botany.

To these important labours, M. de Candolle, has added three memoirs, which were presented to the class, during the last half year.

In the first, he treats of the *parasitical mushrooms*, which are evolved under the epidermis of vegetables, and which frequently produce fatal diseases among several useful plants; the *rust* and *smut*, which destroys oats, and the *caries* which vitiates wheat, are probably attributable to this cause. It has hitherto been supposed, that these mushrooms were introduced by the pores of the epidermis, but as coloured liquors do not pass through these pores without great difficulty, and as simple contact has been found insufficient to impart these diseases to a healthy plant, M. de Candolle is of opinion, that their germs are introduced by the roots along with the nutritive juices which support the vegetable, and that they circulate through the vessels, till they reach those places best calculated for their development. He compares them in this respect to intestinal worms, which can only subsist in the interior of the body of man and other animals. From this theory, and from the observation that each species of parasitical mushroom can only propagate itself in plants of the same family, he deduces rules, from which the agriculturist may derive great advantage, in stopping this kind of contagion.

Previous to the labours of M. Candolle, we were acquainted with sixty-four of these mushrooms, which by his observations, have been increased to one hundred.

In a Memoir upon Marine Algæ, he demonstrates, that these plants are not furnished with real roots: that no trace whatever of vessels is discoverable in any part of their structure; that they absorb humidity by their whole surface; and that they liberate oxygen gas, when exposed to light, in proportion to their green colour. He also asserts, that the small grains, hitherto regarded as the seeds, are only the capsules, and contain grains much smaller, covered with a viscous matter, which fixes them in situations adapted for their germination. Lastly,

M. de Candolle has presented a botanical memoir upon the family of the *rubiaceæ*, which he divides into four orders, and to which he adds four new genera.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to inform us, that M. de Petit-Thouars, who resided a long time in the Isles of France and Bourbon, and likewise undertook a voyage to Madagascar, has begun to publish a Flora of this last island, which abounds in singular plants. In particular, he has collected some valuable observations on the *orchidæ*, a tribe of plants, which must be examined during life, and which would appear to be wholly unsusceptible of cultivation. He has a great number of new species of these plants ready for publication. The ferns have also been a peculiar object of his research; the island of Madagascar alone furnished eighty-nine new genera, the characters of which he is about to present to the public, and which were sent by him to France, more than ten years ago. His observations on the germination of the *cycas* discovered to him that this singular tree, which was by some considered to be a fern, and by others a palm-tree, ought to constitute a distinct family.

An examination of the candle-wood (*dracæna*), furnished him with particular facts extremely curious, and which led him to the adoption of a new and general system respecting the growth of trees, of which M. Cuvier presents us with the following account:—

It is well known that the bark of trees in general, is augmented from the layers of wood, which are annually produced under the bark, and that it is elongated and ramified by shoots, which are merely the development of buds. Each of these new shoots is composed of only a single layer of wood, which communicates with the last of those produced in the trunk, while the medulla, occupying the axis of these shoots, proceeds from the pith in the centre of the tree. Naturalists generally suppose that these successive layers of wood are every year thrown off from the internal surface of the bark.

Palm, and other monocotyledonous trees, grow in a different manner; the new fibres are developed in the axis, and not in the periphery of the trunk; they traverse the whole length of this axis, and expand themselves into leaves and flowers at the summit of the tree. Hence the reason, why the trunk of the palm-tree increases in such an imperceptible manner, particularly towards its base, and in general produces no branches.

M. Desfontaines, our colleague, continues



times the reporter, has shewn that this mode of growth is common to most of the monocotyledonous plants, and that it is by this circumstance they are in general distinguished from the dicotyledonous.

But M. du Petit-Thouars, having remarked that the *dracena*, a tree really monocotyledonous, ramifies, so to speak, like common trees, and anxious to explain this phenomenon, he convinced himself by dissection, that the axis of a twig, or branch, has no communication with that of the tree, but that its fibres, on reaching the place of their junction with the trunk, extend themselves on the latter, like radii; while the lower fibres descend directly; the superior, after descending a little way, bend backward, and descend also. Hence it is evident, that these trees augment in growth by concentric layers, and, in fact, their dimensions increase in proportion as they ramify. Such are the facts on which the following system is founded.

M. du Petit-Thouars, applying these observations to trees in general, having concentric layers, inferred, that the new layers are not produced by the bark, but by the buds; that the fibres are descending, as the shoots are ascending prolongations of these buds. He thinks that the sap or juice contained in the pith, or medulla, furnishes the buds with their first nourishment, in the same manner as the cotyledons furnish it to the young plant; he is compelled to add that these fibres are developed from the buds, whence they proceed to the roots, with a rapidity which he compares to that of light, or electricity, since the woody, or ligneous layer is formed upon the whole extent of the tree, in the space of a few days. The necessity of admitting such a rapid growth affords, as has already been observed, a strong objection against this hypothesis; besides another objection, which should seem to be still more forcible: when one kind of tree is engrafted on another, a pear-tree, for instance, on an apple-stock, each species produces its own wood, the stock below the insertion is wholly composed of apple-tree wood, while all above this point is, on the contrary, pear-tree wood. We

can distinctly mark the place, at which the two woods are separated; and as great care is taken to strip the stock of its buds, it must necessarily follow that its wood was furnished by the bark alone; for how, the adherents of the ancient doctrine may ask, can pear-tree buds produce apple-tree wood? It is, answers M. du Petit-Thouars, because the fibres which descend from these buds, cannot be nourished in their passage along the trunk of the apple-stock, except by the juices furnished to them by the latter.

While a noble emulation, says M. Cuvier, thus animated the candidates, the botanical members of the class have, by a perseverance in their labours, evinced themselves worthy of being the judges of the merits of the various competitors.

M. Ventenat, we are informed, continues to prosecute his interesting researches in the Garden at Malmaison.

Another sheet, the twentieth, has appeared during the last half year.

The first species which he describes, is a superb leguminous plant, a native of New Holland, and which displays characters in the organs of fructification, that have not hitherto been observed in any of the plants belonging to this family. M. Ventenat considers it as constituting a new genus, under which he ranks a second species, cultivated also at Malmaison, though it has not yet flowered; but it so much resembles the former in its aspect and manner of growth, as to render it almost certain that it must agree with it in the organs of fructification.

The last is a malvaceous plant, indigenous in the Canary Islands; its flowers, equally large as those of the *ketmia* cultivated in gardens, are of a brilliant red, a colour which is extremely uncommon in plants of this family. This part, as well as those formerly published, renders it a matter of regret to those who take an interest in the science, that the author's want of health should, for the present, have compelled him to discontinue it.

(To be continued.)

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**W**E have singular satisfaction in being able to announce the prospect of the immediate establishment of a third Public Library, or grand literary depôt, in the metropolis. Its site will be the vicinity of Blackfriar's-bridge, and it will be especially calculated to accommodate the centre of the metropolis, as it is considered that the Royal and the London Institutions adapt themselves more particularly to the west and east ends of the town. It is intended to include a valuable and extensive library, an arrangement for lectures on the different branches of philosophy and science, and commodious rooms for reading the foreign and domestic Journals, and other Periodical works. The number of proprietors is to be twelve hundred; and their subscription, twenty guineas. The number of life-subscribers to be six hundred; their subscription, ten guineas; and that of annual subscribers, two guineas.

When the late Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, published his Proposals for a Greek and English Lexicon, a gentleman who had for a considerable time been employed on a similar work, desisted from his labour, on the supposition that Mr. Wakefield's work was ready for the press. But as it appears from Mr. Wakefield's Memoirs, that he had not proceeded much further in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hedericus, which has been destroyed by fire, that gentleman has now resumed his own work, and will in a short time present the public with a copious and accurate Greek and English Lexicon.

Mr. BLAIR, of the Lock Hospital, is reprinting with improvements his Essay on the Effects of Nitrous Acid, and other analogous Remedies, which have been lately proposed as substitutes for mercury, in the cure of the venereal disease.

Mr. CARPENTER, author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication, Reflections, that have suggested themselves from the Journal of Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland, and Colquhoun's Plans and Opinions on the Subject of the Poor Laws, with Outlines of a new Plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor, &c.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, a new edition of his Latin Prosody made Easy, with considerable additions and improvements, particularly in the part which treats of the different species of verse. An Abridgment, for the use of Schools, will be published at the same time with the larger work.

Scanning Exercises for young Prosodians, another production of Dr. CAREY's pen, is also in the press; a work calculated to save trouble to the teacher, and aid the pupil to acquire correct ideas of scanning.

It is intended to publish in the ensuing month, the Newcastle Freeman's Pocket Companion, or a concise Abridgment of all the Charters granted to the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne; together with a particular account of all the customs and privileges peculiar to the free burgesses of that town.

Mr. MEDFORD has announced a publication under the title of, Oil without Vinegar, and Dignity without Pride; or British, American, and West India Interests considered.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, of the London college of surgeons, has in the press, a Course of Lectures, addressed to the Students in Surgery, comprising a systematic reform of the modern practice of adhesion, particularly in relation to the abuses of the thread suture, in the surgery of wounds.

Mr. CAPPER's Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, (first announced in this Magazine for December 1805,) is now nearly completed, and will be ready for publication in a few days. It will be the completest work of the kind which has appeared.

The world has been gratified during the current month with the appearance of a comet, which has been distinctly visible to the naked eye, after sun-set. Perhaps we cannot do better than present our readers with an extract of a letter which the editor has received from that indefatigable observer, Mr. CAPEL LOFFT, of Troston, near Bury:

"I hope you have seen the beautiful and glorious comet; we saw it on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant. Its light was so intense, that it bore exceedingly well a reflection



ter with a power of one hundred, and a small field of view. But it appeared best in an achromatic of Dollond's, with a field of view very considerable and in an excellent night-glass of the late Mr. Dunn's, the astronomical-lecturer. I find no Comet that resembles it, but that of 1647, which however cannot be it if this has its direction northward. In coming to its node, after it passes its perihelion, if it is now approaching it, as I at present believe, it will pass I think considerably near to our earth, as it first became visible nearly on the opposite side of the earth's orbit.

In a letter to Mr. Phillips, dated the 10th, he observes :

"The Comet now visible is so much the finest of any observable in England for thirty-eight years back, that I think some account of it cannot be unacceptable. It was first seen, as I understand, on the 30th of September, near  $\gamma$  Libræ. It seems then just to have passed its guiding node." The Rev. T. Rerough, of Thorngate, near Bury, saw it on the day following. On Thursday the 1st of October, and on Saturday the 3d it was seen by Mr. Charles D. Leech, of Bury; on Sunday by several. We did not see it here till our attention had been called to it by a letter from Mr. John Mills, of Bury, and another from an astronomical correspondent then in London. Consequently we saw it as soon as the clouds broke on the Tuesday evening, at 6h. 25' solar time. The nucleus was very brilliant and well defined, of a pale gold colour, very little inferior in lustre to Arcturus, and exceeding him in apparent magnitude to the eye. With a very good three and a half foot telescope of Dollond's, with a power of about 50, and a field of view of  $2^{\circ}$ , the nucleus had a very sensible apparent magnitude, I think not less than  $40''$  if not  $1'$ . With an excellent night-glass of Dunn's, the field of which is  $4^{\circ}$ , the train at eight in the evening, when clear of the twilight, considerably more than filled the field. As it comes to us from the opposite side of our orbit, nearly to that in which our earth is at present, if it were then a diameter of the orbit distant from us, the train under an angle of  $6^{\circ}$ , would be full ten millions of miles in length; and its breadth, which I have rather enlarged, was about one-eighth of its length, or about  $45'$ . If its head had  $40'$  diameter, at that distance it would be full four times the diameter of our earth. Last night, and the night before last, its coma appeared very dilute about  $1^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$  in length; something must be allowed for the great light of the moon; and also (which is more) its diminution of angular distance from the sun, by which its train is seen less obliquely. Its nucleus remains brilliant, and bordering on a gold colour. The train on Tuesday the 6th was bright gold colour near the Comet, fading off in a silvery brightness, and terminating in the thinnest white fume. I do not draw; and if I did, the finest mezzotinto would be far from doing justice to the

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lucid distinctness and delicate beauty of its appearance. It was perfectly conspicuous even to the naked eye on the 6th, and very beautiful even with a power of one hundred, as seen by Matthew Lofft's reflector, which has a field of about thirty-two minutes.

In another letter, dated the 20th, he says:

Last night it was very beautiful, and the nucleus exceedingly brilliant, with a very sensible and well defined magnitude. I observed an occultation of a telescopic star, by the head of the Comet, which was near  $\gamma$  Herculis, it appeared bright at about  $30''$  distance from the preceding limb of the Comet, and disappeared at once without apparent contact, a little short of that distance, as a fixed star does when it suffers an occultation by  $\gamma$  or  $\ast$   $\eta$ . This is a very curious phenomenon, and proves the density of the head of the Comet. It was quite otherwise with the Comet of 1797, which had no discernible nucleus. I could not make the apparent diameter of its nucleus last night, less than  $3'$ . Train  $20'$  or  $25'$  broad, and  $1^{\circ} 30'$  fully in length. It bore the diminution of light from approaching the horizon better than  $\gamma$  Herculis. The apparent path of the Comet has described since the 1st of October,  $16^{\circ}$  declination,  $14^{\circ} 4'$  right ascension. This results from a mean between two observations, taken one by me, and the other by Mr. Charles D. Leech, of Bury, and which differ only  $20'$  in right ascension, and  $1^{\circ}$  in declination. Right ascension at eight last night,  $24^{\circ} 5'$  north declination  $19^{\circ}$ . Comet  $1^{\circ}$  nearly below  $\gamma$  Herculis.

On the 25th, Mr. Lofft communicated some further observations:

There was no opportunity of observing the Comet here on Thursday or Friday night. A very fine one Saturday night. Tolerable this night. Yesterday evening it appeared in forty-eight hours to have advanced more than  $10^{\circ}$  deg. in declin. and about  $3'$  in right ascension. Nucleus very brilliant, and train exceedingly so. Fully  $4^{\circ}$  in length, about  $1^{\circ}$  broad, fanning out and incurvated upwards, with a shorter branch extending on the upper side. A fine meteor was visible in the field of the telescope on Saturday, with the Comet for a second or two. This night it appears nearly stationary in N. declination, and retrograde in right ascension. It seems by these and all circumstances, to be turning round in its orbit, and to be passing its perihelion.—Position: Sunday night, 25th of October, W. of  $\xi$  Herculis, and above it about  $1^{\circ}$ .

*Rough Sketch of the Comet, as seen at Trolton, October 6, 1807.*



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Mr.

Mr. JAMES GREY JACKSON, formerly agent for the States General, is preparing for the press an account of his travels in various parts of the Empire of Morocco, across Mount Atlas, and through the independent provinces. From Mr. Jackson having resided a long time in a mercantile capacity at Mogadore, much useful and interesting information is expected to be given in this work.

The works of the late celebrated preacher, Dr. KIRWAN, dean of Killala, are preparing for the press, and are expected to be published in London in the course of the winter.

Mr. JESSE FOOT, the friend and executor of Arthur Murphy, has just finished a Life of that Writer, which he has compiled from his original papers, and which will be published in the course of the winter.

Dr. HALLIDAY has been employed for the last two years, in preparing Memoirs of the Life of the late Sir William Pulteney, which are intended to be published in one large volume quarto. It will be accompanied by an engraving of Sir William, after a painting by Raeburn.

Lieutenant JOHN HARRIOTT, resident magistrate of the Thames Police, will publish in a few days, in two volumes, an Account of his Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

The love of literature seems to be gaining ground daily in Ireland, and particularly that class of it which will tend ultimately to make its provinces more frequented and better known, which will not only excite the attention of the stranger, but point out natural beauties and curiosities, unexplored even by the native. The general topography of the country has received partial illustration from the Statistical Surveys of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, Meath, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, and Mayo, which have been already published, and the recent writings of Sir John Carr, Miss Owenson, and Sir Richard Hoare, have augmented our knowledge of the sister island in no inconsiderable degree.

The Rev. A. MURRAY is employed in preparing an Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, esq. of Kinraird, to which will be added an appendix of original papers, illustrative of the Travels to discover the source of the Nile. This work is expected to make one volume in quarto, and will be embellished with a portrait of Mr. Bruce and fourteen other engravings.

Mr. ROBERT DRURY who suffered, captivity during fifteen years on the Island of Madagascar, is about to publish a Description of that Island, of its produce; manufactures, and commerce; with an account of the manners and customs, wars, religion, and civil policy of the inhabitants, A Vocabulary of the Madagascar Language will be added.

The Jews in London have lately printed a small volume in Hebrew and English, containing a collection of their prayers, and the service used in the synagogues. It appears that the Hebrew language is on the decline among the English Jews, and that they cultivate a study of the language of the country in which they live, considerably more than formerly.

Several gentlemen interested in the Mineralogy of Wales, have determined to have the mountains in that country examined by a practical mineralogist, in order that the various veins of metallic ores contained in them may be worked, if sufficiently valuable. The investigation has succeeded as far as yet pursued beyond expectation, and in a small part of the prescribed range of mineralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been discovered, and an extensive vein of lead ore traced across a valley near Linfair, in Merionethshire, under a strata of rock not more than two feet in thickness. This vein has been opened, and is now working to great advantage.

According to the returns made to the college of physicians on the subject of vaccination, the following results are obtained; the whole number of persons vaccinated, of whom accounts are given to the college, is 164,381, of which number 24, or 1 in 6849 have had inflamed arms; 1 in 54,793 have died of such inflamed arms; 66 or 1 in 2477 have had eruptions after the cow-pock; and 56, or 1 in 2917 have had the small-pox afterwards. According to the London bills of mortality, the usual annual amount of deaths by the small-pox is 2000 at least, and the number rendered blind, lame, and otherwise diseased by the same loathsome disease, may be fairly estimated at 6000, making a total of 8000 persons who either die, or are rendered miserable for life by the small-pox in London alone, annually. Now according to the returns made to the college, the number of accidents in 3000 persons being vaccinated, would be in the following proportion; 1 only would have had an inflamed arm; 3 would have had eruptions afterwards; and 2 might have



still been liable to the small-pox, which shews only that there would be 6 sufferers by vaccination, where there are now 2000 certain deaths, and 6000 diseased for life by the small-pox. The following facts respecting the natural and the inoculated small-pox, deserve to be compared with the well-established facts which are also known respecting the cow pock; by the natural small-pox, the number of deaths is 1 in 6, and half of those who have it are deformed, or otherwise diseased for life; by the inoculated small-pox, 1 in 100 dies, and 3 in 100 are deformed or otherwise diseased for life, whilst by vaccination not 1 in 1300 suffers inconvenience afterwards, and only 1 in 54,793, has been known to die of it.

Mr. THELWALL commenced on Monday the 26th, at the Institution for the Improvement of English Oratory, and the Cure of Impediments, No. 43, Bedford-place, a course of miscellaneous lectures on the genius, composition, and utterance of the English language, and on the means of improving our national elocution; including strictures on the causes of the customary defects in reading, recitation, public speaking, and conversational delivery; with criticisms on the elocution of the senate, bar, pulpit, and stage, and sketches of several of the most celebrated characters of the present, and the preceding generation. The lectures are to be accompanied by readings and recitations from Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Johnson, Sterne, Goldsmith, and other celebrated writers; and with oratorical and critical dissertations on literary and historical subjects, and upon such interesting topics of a temporary and popular description, as do not necessarily involve any disquisitions or considerations of party politics.

The new Rupture Society has lately received a donation of one hundred guineas from the Duke of Bedford, also a transfer of five hundred pounds three per cent. consols, with ninety pounds dividends, from John Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherclay, in Somersetshire, for the purpose of promoting the objects of that institution, and especially for relieving the poor afflicted with prolapsus.

A beautiful medal will soon be struck from dies, executing under the direction of Mr. TEED, Lancaster-court, Strand, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, from a model by Rousé, of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, esq. the reverse from an appropriate design by Mr. SMIRKE.

The Museum of the late Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER has, in the course of the last summer been sent from London, and deposited in the building prepared for its reception, in the university of Glasgow; and the advantages which the possession of so valuable a treasure will give to that seminary of learning will be of the first importance. This museum is universally known as one of the most august monuments of the love of science, now existing in the world. In the number, usefulness, and neatness of the anatomical preparations it stands unrivalled. No man can approach the Hunterian museum without being convinced that no exertion of art, nor expence has been wanting to illustrate and embellish a science which Dr. Hunter's own studies carried to such a degree of excellence, as to make the metropolis the first school of anatomy in the world. The collection of medals acquired at an immense expence, exceeds that of every other cabinet in Europe, that made by the late Kings of France, alone excepted. The latter, which before the establishment of Dr. Hunter's, was without a rival, can hardly claim a superiority, but in many respects it is confessedly inferior. Dr. Hunter, who was not more distinguished by his profession than by his knowledge of these treasures, employed himself in conjunction with the learned Dr. Combe, in publishing a part of them in three divisions; one containing the Greek cities, another the Persian, Phœnician, Samaritan, Punic, &c. and the third the Greek kings. The library comprehends most of the early-printed books of the fifteenth century, the rare editions of the classics, the expensive works of natural history and antiquities, and particularly all the curious and valuable books in medicine. In addition to the printed books there is a considerable collection of manuscripts in all the languages which are cultivated by men of erudition. The collection of natural history is enriched with specimens of the most beautiful subjects in every class. The class of fossils, and likewise that of corals, and of birds, possess many specimens that are peculiar to this cabinet. The class of shells is ample and elegant, and the same character is applicable to that of insects. There is also a numerous catalogue of miscellaneous curiosities not reducible to any particular arrangement.

The City of London contains 150 parishes, all of which, except those of St. Andrews by the Wardrobe; St. Margaret Moses;

Moses; St. Pancras, Cheapside; St. Thomas, Southwark; and Paddington, maintain all or part of their poor in workhouses. The number of persons so maintained during the year ending at Easter 1803, was 14,756, and the expences incurred therein was 220,061*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* being at the rate of 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for each person maintained in that manner. It appears, from the abstracts of the returns in 1776, that there were then 56 workhouses in these parishes or places, capable of accommodating 13,270 persons. The number of persons relieved out of workhouses was 55,145, besides 16,304 who were not parishioners. The expence incurred in relieving those not in workhouses, was 112,563*l.* 19*s.* A large proportion of those who were not parishioners appear to have been vagrants, and therefore it is probable the relief afforded to this class of poor would not exceed two shillings each, amounting to 1,630*l.* 8*s.* it will then leave the rate at 2*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* for each person relieved, who were not in workhouses. The resident population of the metropolis in the year 1801, was 864,845, so that the number relieved by the poor rates appears to be in the proportion of 8  $\frac{1}{16}$  to 100, which shews that about one in twelve are paupers in London. Of 208 parishes which lie in the county of Middlesex, 183 maintain all their poor in workhouses. The number of persons so maintained during the year, ending at Easter, 1803, was 15,186; and the expence 224,043*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* being at the rate of 14*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for each person in that manner. It appears, from the abstract of 1776, there were then 86 workhouses capable of accommodating 13,741 persons. The number of persons relieved out of workhouses was 47,987, besides those who were not parishioners, 32,506; the expence of the poor not in workhouses was 125,152*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* a large proportion of those, not parishioners, were vagrants and therefore probably the relief did not exceed two shillings, amounting to 3,250*l.* 12*s.* This sum being deducted, will leave it at the rate of 2*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* for each parishioner relieved out of any workhouse. The number of persons relieved in and out of workhouses was 63,173 besides those who were not parishioners; and, *excluding* the expence for that class of poor, the whole sum amounted to 364,034*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* being at the rate of 5*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for each parishioner relieved. The resident population of the county of Middlesex, in 1801, amounted to 318,129 so that the number of parishioners relieved by the

poor rates appears to have been in the proportion of 8 in 100, which shews that about 1 in 12½ are paupers in Middlesex.

The inhabitants of Otaheite, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, have, in a great measure, given over the making of several of their warlike instruments, and domestic utensils of stone, various specimens of which may be seen in the British Museum, and in the cabinets of the curious in England; and which will shortly become very rare, as the attainment of them is already become difficult. This, is, in a great measure, owing to the great influx of cutlery, and the various manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham, taken out by the missionaries, and by different ships, to those islands, and distributed by them in barter among the islanders.

Lord STANHOPE tried the first experiment with his new-invented vessel in the pond in Kensington Gardens early in October. The vessel is thirty feet long, by seven wide, and has a circular bottom, and both ends sharp, similar to the wherries on the Thames. On each side, towards the ends, as it was to sail either way, without putting about, were three gills, which opened out or closed, by means of pulling an iron rod on the deck, which rod was cased with copper in such a manner as to render it water-proof. Instead of the bottom being pitched outside, it was covered by a composition invented by his lordship, which, as soon as spread on hot, became so hard as not to be cut without difficulty, and has the quality of resisting any force, by which means it answers the purpose of copper sheathing. Previously to launching, there was a temporary rudder fixed to one end, in order to ascertain which answered best, in point of steering, that or the gills. On being launched, a ton and a half of ballast was put on board, and Lord Stanhope, a lieutenant of the navy, and some sailors, got into the vessel, and rowed up and down the pond, the men at the oars pulling regularly, when it was found that the gills increased the velocity in a greater degree than the rudder, and turned coastwise with greater ease, the vessel having the advantage of returning without putting about ship. After this, another ton of ballast was put on board, the masts were put in, and the canvas spread, when the vessel sailed majestically with a light wind. She again returned with the other head foremost without putting about. The apparent advantages possessed by this vessel, are that by adopting the plan



plan on which it is built, there would be a saving of at least one third of the expence in the building of ships; that, on account of its being rather flat bottomed, it will carry more tonnage, and will navigate in very shallow water, and over breakers or sunken rocks, without the risk that a ship with a keel runs, as, on approaching a rock, or coast, it can immediately retire without loss of time in putting about. It does not require half the sails now used, all of which can be worked by the men on deck without going aloft. The composition which covers it is much cheaper than copper, and, Lord Stanhope says, answers the same purpose. The vessels can also sail nearly against the wind by working the gills.

The spirit of mining speculation is beginning to shew itself strongly in Ireland. Several cargoes of the richest copper ore have been sold at Swansea, this summer, from Ross island mine, on the lake of Killarney. A number of Cornish miners have been recently engaged for the purpose of working a new copper mine on the estate of the Earl of Derby, near the town of Tipperary, which from the superior quality of the ore, promises considerable benefit to the country, and to the adventurer. The Ross island, and Anniscorthy mines, have given almost constant employment to 1000 persons for three years past.

#### RUSSIA.

On the 13th of March last, in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the Canton of Juchnow, in the government of Smolensk, were alarmed by an uncommon loud clap of thunder. At the moment of this explosion, two peasants belonging to the village of Peremeschajew, in the canton of Werreja, being out in the fields, perceived at the distance of forty paces, a black stone of considerable magnitude, falling to the earth, which it penetrated to a considerable depth beneath the snow. It was dug up, and found to be of an oblong square figure of a black colour, resembling cast iron. Its surface was very smooth, shaped like a coffin on one side, and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds.

The gold mines of Russia afford 42,675 pounds weight of that metal annually; the silver mines 1,564,750 pounds, and the copper mines 7,000,000 pounds. The value of the iron annually exported from Russia is about £1,200,000 sterling.

In the year 1792, several marbles were discovered among the ruins of Phanagoria, in the island of Taman, in the govern-

ment of Caucasus, with inscriptions in the Slavic language, by which it appeared that a Russian Prince, *Glieb de Tmuktorakan*, had caused the breadth of the Cimmerian Bosphorus to be measured in year 1068. On this occasion, Count Muschin Paschin published, in 1794, "Historical Researches on the Geographical Situation of Tmuktorakan." The state counsellor, Alexis Niwtaj Olenin, has recently published on the same subject, addressed to the count, a letter in fifty-six folio pages, with nine engravings. Among other things, this letter contains the description of five manuscripts of Nestorius.

#### DENMARK.

The learned have long doubted the existence of a printing-office, said to have been established by the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahé, in the island of Huen, or Ween, in the Sound, in the Observatory of Uranienburgh, erected for him on that island by Frederic II. of Denmark. The existence of this printing office is now proved, by the following titles of two works, which Tycho Brahé caused to be printed at Uranienburg. They are both in quarto, and one is entitled, "*De Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phænomenis, liber secundus. Uraniburgi in Insula Hellesponti Danici Huena, imprimēbat auctoris Typographus Christophorus Weida, Anno Domini, 1588.*" The title of the other is "*Tychonis Brahé Dani Epistolæ Astronomicarum liber primus. Uraniburgi ex officina Typographica auctoris. Anno Domini 1596.*" In the last work, are found many letters from Tycho Brahé to the Landgrave William of Hesse, wherein he mentions the printing-office, and the paper mills, he had established at Uranienburgh; and in the latter work is an engraving on wood, of the house in which this printing-office was established.

The bombardment of Copenhagen has produced some unhappy effects to literature. Besides several private libraries which have been destroyed, the valuable collection of books, which belonged to Professors Risbrigh, Wolf, Kierulf, and Woldike, were consumed by the flames. Three printing offices were destroyed, with several books and manuscripts of great value; and, among others, Olafsen's Icelandic Dictionary, printed at the expence of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

#### FRANCE.

The French appear at present, to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in introducing into that extensive empire the improved English practice.

M. PICIER,

M. PICTET, who is well known in England, having been some time in London with Count Rumford, has commenced a work entitled "a Course of English Agriculture with Explanations for the Use of the Husbandmen of France." This work is intended to form ten volumes, in octavo.

The editors of the *Bibliothèque Britannique* are about reprinting the ten volumes formerly published by them on Agriculture. They have selected from the mass of English publications whatever could be useful to the husbandman in France, and on the Continent, to which they have added the results of the experience of a good practical farmer in France, contrasting them with those described by the English writers. The improvements in the breed of sheep, and the course of crops, have peculiarly engaged their attention, and on these subjects more numerous facts and observations are given than in any other work.

M. DEPERE has published a *Manual of Agriculture, without the Use of Manure*. In this work the author expatiates on the advantage of his plan, as the rotation of crops, &c. and states that the whole is founded on experiments adopted and made at the experimental farm at Reffy.

France is divided into districts, over which regular huntsmen and verdurers are distributed, for the preservation of forests, and the destruction of wild beasts. The chief of one of these districts, comprising four departments, in his official report, states, that from the 1st of May, 1806, to the 1st of May, 1807, there were killed in the department of Aude, where the chief resides, three bears, 111 wolves, thirty-one foxes, and eleven badgers; in the department of l'Herault, thirty-nine wolves; in that of Aveyron, seventy-one wolves; and in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seventeen wolves, five foxes and one badger; making a total of wild beasts destroyed in one division, of three bears, two hundred and thirty-eight wolves, thirty-six foxes, and twelve badgers.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is said to be generally practised in France. In the dusk of the evening when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards; cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it,

and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend, and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer-day, that the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through winter.

#### HOLLAND.

A daily paper has been lately commenced at the Hague, called the "*Royal Courant*". It is printed in the Dutch language, and has one or more columns devoted to the arts and sciences, and to foreign literature, particularly to the English.

#### AMERICA.

Besides the ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, of which accounts have frequently been given, there are others not less remarkable, several hundred miles farther west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. On approaching these falls, called St. Anthony's, pyramids of earth are frequently met with from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which are thought to have been erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bodies of those who were slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base there is generally found a stratum of a white substance, somewhat like moist lime and rather glutinous, extending in all probability several yards within or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. There is every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried twenty centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of natural causes into their present state. Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine,



Rhine, and which sufficiently prove that the denominating of America a new world has been an opinion too hastily taken up. A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, and to the great surprise of the labourers a large collection of the mining tools were found several fathoms below the surface of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work, five fathoms below the present surface, and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and burnt wood. Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the banks had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the harder kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures. Near the falls of the Mississippi, there is a salt spring, in the bed of the river, which has been inclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone-work, and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford

salt to the savages hereabouts until the river is considerably fallen. In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breast-work. Some other facts will appear soon on this subject in the Travels of Mr. ASHIE into those countries.

## EAST INDIES.

M. JOUVILLE, the only mineralogist in the island of Ceylon, has transmitted to Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, some interesting observations on its mineralogy. From these it appears that no gems have been discovered in their matrices, all that he ever saw having been found in currents, and no others are in that market. It appears that the king of Candy is averse to permitting Europeans to explore his mountains, and on the other hand, they are so thickly covered with the vegetation of ages, that no fissures are to be seen by which the mineralogist can be directed. The Candians take no further trouble to search for stones or minerals than raking for them in the beds of currents after the rainy season.

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## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

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\* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENCE**.

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## AGRICULTURE.

**A** General View of the Agriculture of the County of Devon, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, distinguishing and describing the Geographical Situation and general circumstances of the County; the State of Property; the Buildings, the Mode of Occupation; the Implements; the Enclosures; the Arable Land, in every kind of Culture; the Grass Lands: the Gardens and Orchards; the Woods and Plantations; the Wastes, the Improvements, general and particular; the Live Stock; the Rural Economy, and the Political Economy, including Roads, Canals, Commerce, Manufactures, the Population, Science, &c. &c. with Twenty-five Engravings, and a Coloured Map, distinguishing the different kinds of Soil, 8vo. 15s. boards; by Charles Vancouver.

A Treatise on Gypsum, on its various Uses, and on its application as a Manure; by Sutton Thomas Hood, esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Farmer's Account Book; folio, price 21s. for a Year's Account, or 10s. 6d. for half a year.

## EDUCATION.

**A** Guide to Elocution, divided into Six Parts; containing Grammar, Composition, Synonymy, Language, Orations and Poems; by John Sabine. 12mo. 4s. bds.

Mental Perceptions, illustrated by the Theory of Sensations; by Sarah Ferris. 4s. 6d. boards.

## GEOGRAPHY.

**A** Description of Ceylon, containing an Account of the Country, its Inhabitants, and Natural Productions, with Narratives of a Tour round the Island in 1800; the Campaign in Candy, in 1803, and a Journey to Ramisteram in 1804; by the Rev. James Cordiner, 2 vols 4to. 2l. 13s. 6d. boards.

Crosby's Pocket Gazetteer, 5s. fine 7s. 6d.

## MEDICINE.

**A** Letter on the Practice of Midwifery, addressed to Sir James Earle, by John Boys, 1s. 6d.

**A** Treatise on Hernia, being the Essay which gained the Prize offered by the Royal College

College of Surgeons, 1806, by William Lawrence, 8vo.

Observations on Emphysema, or the Diseases which arises from an effusion of Air into the Cavity of the Thorax, or Subcutaneous Cellular Membrane; by Andrew Halliday. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Additional Cases of Gout, in farther Proof of the salutary Efficacy of the Cooling Treatment of that afflicting Disease, with Illustrative Annotations, written Authorities in its support, Controversial Discussions, and a View of the Present State and future Prospects of the Practice; by Robert Kinglake. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters and Sonnets on Moral and other interesting Subjects, addressed to Lord John Russell; by Edmund Cartwright. Foolscap, 8vo.

Report of the interesting Trial and Acquittal of that well known Character John Bull before the Tribunal of the World at large, for attacking, forcibly entering Copenhagen, and seizing various Ships, Naval Stores, &c. belonging to the King of Denmark, 2s. coloured.

The Compiler, or Literary Banquet, consisting of interesting Extracts, &c. with Original Pieces. Vol. I. 12mo. 4s. fine, boards.

Essays Scriptural, Moral and Logical, by W. and T. Ludlam. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

#### NOVELS.

Memoirs of Female Philosophers, by a Modern Philosopher of the other Sex. 2 vols. 10s.

The Sorrows of Gustavus, or the History of a Young Swede, 2 vols. 10s.

The Romance of the Appenines, 2 vols, 9s.

Davenport Family. 4 vols. 20s.

The Nun of Miserecordia; or, the Eve of All Saints: a Romance, 4 vols. 18. sewed.

Philip Stanley: by B. C. Browne, 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

A Peep at our Ancestors, by Henrietta Rouvierre, 4 vols. 20s. sewed.

Mountville Castle, 3 vols. 15s. boards.

Fatal Vows, 2 vols. 9s. boards.

#### POETRY.

Poems; by the Rev. George Crabbe, 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, written in Connaught, by Miss Owenson. 2 vols. 9s. boards.

The English Musical Repository, containing a choice Selection of Songs, adapted for the Voice, Violin, and German Flute, 3s. 6d. boards.

Travelling Recreations; comprising a variety of original Poems, &c. by William Parsons, 21s. boards.

#### POLITICS.

Reflections on the Peace between Russia and France, concluded at Tilsit, July 8, 1807, 1s.

Address to the People on the Maritime Rights of Great Britain, 6d.

An accurate Copy of the Petition finally agreed to at a General Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, Feb. 24, 1807, and intended to be presented to Parliament, with a Preface, 1s.

Observations on Bonaparte's Speech to the Legislative Body, Aug. 16, 1807, 1s.

Reflections on Mr. Whitbread's Bill on the Poor Laws, and on different Authors, who have written on that Subject, with an Outline of a further Plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and for improving the Morals of the People; by Daniel Carpenter, esq. 1s. 6d.

#### THEOLOGY.

The Substance of a Sermon, preached at Fulham Church, on Sunday, Sept. 13, 1807, on Occasion of the late awful Fire in the Premises of John Ord, esq. by which his principal Gardener was burnt to death; by the Rev. John Owen, 1s.

An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. boards.

A Manuel of Piety, adapted to the Wants, and calculated for the improvement of all Sects of Christians; by Robert Fellows. 8vo. 7s. boards.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

*His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. Painted by J. Jackson, engraved by H. Meyer, and, with permission, dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Richmond.*

**W**E are quite tired with the perpetual repetition of, *this is a good likeness, and well engraved, &c. &c.* but how is it possible for the utmost good nature to say more of the herd of uninteresting portraits with which the rolling

presses perpetually labour. The history of portrait-painting in this country, with a relative estimate of their merit, (compared with those of the painters of other nations, &c.) would form a curious tract. Two or three remarks on them are obvious.

The portraits painted by Titian are generally taken from senators, and men of high rank, whose habits contributed something to the importance of their appearance,



pearance, and they are invariably marked with a sort of commanding dignity that has not been equalled by any other painter. Those which Holbein delineated in this country, have usually an air of superiority that commands respect; that of Sir Thomas More, and some others, are highly characteristic. When Vandyke painted in this country, the nobility, &c. were generally divested of their whiskers, and were arrayed in a habit, that in his portraits is rendered extremely graceful and picturesque. Those of Sir Godfrey Kneller were most of them got up in a kind of picture-manufactory, as regularly established as that of carpets in Kidderminster, in which each drapery journeyman had his peculiar department allotted to him; and Sir Godfrey was as intent as the carpet-manufacturer on the acquisition of money. Sir Peter Lely, who has been honoured with the appellation of the ladies' painter—Sir Peter Lely, who delineated

"The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul,"

arrayed many of his females in so fantastic a garb, that if the wearer had moved from her seat, her dress must have fallen off. Sir Joshua Reynolds contrived to give to his portraits an historic air, a character, a dignity, an individual consequence, that stamped on them an indelible value. Of the mass of *maps of the human face*, which we daily see issued from the *portrait manufactories*, the less is said, the better.

*His Excellency the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. painted by Scott, and engraved by Charles Knight*

Of this picture, considered as a picture, we cannot say a great deal; but Mr. Knight's engraving, which is in chalk, is in a respectable style.

*To the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, this Plate of their Daughter, Lady Caroline Spenser, is with Permission humbly dedicated &c. by W. W. Barney. Cosway, R.A. pinxt. W. Whiston Barney, sculpt. Published for Colnaghi & Co. Cockspur-street.*

Mr. Cosway's portraits we have always looked at with respect; even his large miniatures, if they may be so classed, are in a superior style, and frequently have spirit, and a good air. In all his portraits, he aims at something; and to attempt originality, frequently leads to excellence. With all this, though we must acknowledge we cannot always accompany him in his aerial and fanciful

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excursions, (which he may sometimes be led into by the whim of his employer,) we are better pleased, than we are with the servile imitator, who dares not deviate from the beaten path.

The portrait of Lady Caroline Spenser, many of our readers must remember in the last exhibition; she was represented as tinkling some sort of a musical instrument in the clouds, but why, or wherefore, was not quite clear.

*The Right Reverend George Isaac Huntingford, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Warden of Winchester College. T. Lawrence, R.A. pinxt. James Ward, sculpt. published by R. Cribb, by whom it is, with Permission, dedicated to the Gentlemen of Winchester College.*

This portrait is painted in a manner that is highly creditable to the artist, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

*Louth Steeple; taken from the South East. Etched by B. Howlett: aqua tinted by Lewis; drawn by F. Nash, from an Original, taken on the Spot by T. Eslin, Master of the Mathematical and Commercial School, Louth, Lincolnshire.*

We hope that Mr. Buckler's admirable publication, now in its progress, of the *Series of Cathedrals*, which we have occasionally noticed with respect, (and it is no easy to notice it with more respect than it is entitled to,) has diffused a taste for the Gothic, which properly treated has a most picturesque effect in a print. This view is marked with great taste and skill, both in the delineation and engraving.

*A Fox breaking Cover. Painted by Reinagle, and engraved by Meadows and Lewis, dedicated, with Permission, to the Earl of Darlington, by the Publishers, Random and Sneath, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.*

*Coursing. Painted by Reinagle, and engraved by Nichols and Black, dedicated to the Members of the different Coursing Societies, &c. &c. by the same Publishers.*

As an attention to the Fine Arts becomes more general, and a knowledge of the principles of painting somewhat more universal, a degree of taste is diffused among the country gentlemen; and it naturally follows, that when there is a demand for prints of any particular description, they will be multiplied, and numbers excite emulation; the effects appear in the engravings of this class, lately published, which are very superior indeed to the old class of *Tally Ho!* misrepresentations, that were wont to decorate the parlours of our country squires. They are engraved in a mixed

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manner

manner of dotting and aquatint, and are showy, and suitable furniture-prints for the Nimrods and coursers of the present age.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, early in January, 1808, (to be paid for on delivery) four plates, representing the most celebrated Race-horses of the day, with portraits of Chiffney and Buckle, after Chalon, horse-painter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, viz. Sir David, with Groom; the property of the Prince. Brainuorm, with Groom; the property of Arthur Shakespeare, esq. Violante, with Buckle; the property of Lord Grosvenor. Pavillion, with Chiffney; the property of Lord Darlington.

The plates are to be engraved in mezzotinto, by Ward and Emsley, twenty-two inches by eighteen. Prints, ten shillings and six-pence each or in colours, one pound one shilling each. The names of subscribers are taken by Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside, and by Mr. Ackermann, Repository of Art, Strand.

Mr. Ackermann, also announces a continuation of *Bryant's Rudiments of Landscapes in Chalks*; this relates to perspective, and on the whole, we think the whole work bids fair to be the most useful, as it is unquestionably the cheapest, publication that has appeared on this subject.

When Louis XIV. of France went in

person on a campaign, it was accompanied with all the pomp and circumstance of war. We do not mean to allude to the selection of his generals, the discipline of his troops, or the stores with which his camp was furnished. No! it was a kind of theatrical clangour of arms, which filled the ear, without terrifying the mind. He was usually attended by all the idle retinue of his court, and so attentive to all the forms, that his army, during his progress, were never ready to begin their march before noon; but, as his Majesty went out assured of conquest, he had in his suite, historians to record his victories, and painters to delineate his battles, and draw plans of the cities which were destined to surrender to his arms. We all know, that he was sometimes disappointed. In having his heroic acts recorded in that pictured language, which men of all nations can read, Bonaparte seems acting a part somewhat similar. How far the Emperor Napoleon may experience a similar disappointment to *Louis Le Grand*, time will shew. In one of the Journals of last month; is the following curious paragraph.

"They are now executing at the Gobelins, the admirable picture of *M. Gros*, representing the visit of the Emperor to the pestiferous hospital at Jaffa. This piece of tapestry is destined to ornament one of the principal apartments of the palace of the Tuilleries."

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Six Divertimentos for the German Flute, selected from the most popular English, Scotch, Welch, Irish, German, and Russian Melodies, with Preludes, Rondos, Cadenzas, and double Stops. By S. Taylor, principal Flutist at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and Haymarket. 5s.*

THESE divertimentos are not only well chosen with respect to their subjects, but are given in a style which cannot fail to both please and improve the pupil. The author informs us, in the advertisement prefixed to his work, that many of his scholars who have practised them from the manuscript, "have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they were designed." This success he very justly attributes, in a considerable degree, to the double stops;

which certainly cannot but be improving to every assiduous practitioner, as well as highly gratifying to every auditor of taste. The arrangements are good; and as the embellishments may be either used or omitted, every description of amateurs may be accommodated. We have to add, that the publication is greatly calculated to regulate the performer's ear, and, consequently, to correct the too frequent fault among flute-players, that of blowing out of tune. These recommendations will, we trust, have considerable weight with those attached to the instrument for which the present work is intended, and excite an attention that will encourage Mr. Taylor to further efforts of a similar kind.

Divine



*Devine and Moral Songs, set to Music in a familiar Style, as Solos, Duettos, and Trios, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. By J. Jacobs, Organist of Surry Chapel. 10s. 6d.*

These hymns, the merits of which we promised, in a former number, to point out to our musical readers, have made their appearance in a style of great neatness and accuracy. The melodies are, in general, very flowing and easy, and the combinations natural and unforced. Mr. Jacobs justly claims the praise of having aimed throughout at a simplicity corresponding with the cast and object of the poetry (which is from Dr. Watts), and of having suited his accompaniment to the limited powers of those juvenile performers for whose use the work is chiefly intended. To the notice of such practitioners we recommend it; and by such, we do not doubt of its being well received.

*The Echo, a favourite Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss M. A. Hart, by Julian Busby. 1s. 6d.*

The subject of this rondo is original and attractive. The little embellishments and variegated turns with which it is heightened in its repetitions, together with the masterly style of the digressive matter, form strong recommendations; beyond which the juvenile practitioner will discover another, that of its being a most improving exercise for the instrument for which it is written, the execution being pretty equally distributed between the two hands.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Duchess of St. Albans, by G. E. Griffin. 5s.*

A few novel and brilliant passages in the first movement of this piece seem to distinguish it from the common sonatas of the day; but the subject of the concluding rondo is so far above mediocrity as to have excited our admiration in the perusal. Taken in the aggregate, this production, perhaps, wants conduct; but at the same time, it bespeaks sufficient genius to warrant high expectations respecting Mr. Griffin's future productions.

*"La mia crudel tiranna," a favourite Italian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Alexander Scott, Esq. by T. Latour, Pianiste to the Prince of Wales. 3s.*

The variations Mr. Latour has given to this pleasing and popular Italian air, are

elegant and ingenious; they are twelve in number, yet preserve a distinctive character, and succeed each other without palling the ear. The accompaniment for the flute (which is *ad libitum*) is constructed with much taste and contrivance, and the combined effect is worthy the composer's talents and science.

*"If Truth can fix thy wav'ring Heart," a favourite Canzonet. Composed and inscribed to the Countess of Antrim, by W. Ewance. 1s.*

This canzonet is far from being destitute of merit; yet we cannot venture to predict that it will ever become a favourite. It is obviously the production of a man of science and judgment, but it is deficient in taste, and sweetness of melody. It possesses the *fortiter in re*, but wants the *suaviter in modo*.

*Number II. of a Collection of Haydn's, Mozart's, and Beethoven's Symphonies in Score. Dedicated to the Prince of Wales. 8s.*

The present number of this elegant, useful, and classical publication contains one of Haydn's popular symphonies in C, the score of which is most neatly and correctly given. To those amateurs of fine modern composition who are curious in the formation of their musical libraries, this work will be acceptable; and judging by the two which have already appeared, but presage that it will meet with encouragement it may meet.

*"Ba'm of Life," a Glee for two Trebles, a Tenor, and Bass. Composed by J. P. Salomon, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

The soft soothing style of this composition is particularly appropriate to the words, and will not fail to please the lovers of delicate vocal melody. Perhaps, notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of the piece, the general effect would have been still better, had Mr. Salomon broken the uniform fulness of the harmony by occasionally dropping some of the parts. A remark, the justness of which we rather submit to him than insist upon.

*The Act Symphonies to Adrian and Orrila, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Composed by W. Russell. 2s.*

We find in these symphonies much fancy and ingenuity. The passages are natural and connected, and, though not remarkably novel in themselves, produce, by the address of the composer, a somewhat new, as well as pleasing, effect; and the pieces form agreeable exercise for the piano-forte.

*"L'Inganno*

"*L'Inganno*," a favourite Arietta, sung by Mrs. Asbe, at the Ladies Concerts. Composed, and respectfully inscribed to Lady Russel, by F. B. 1s. 6d.

An easy elegance of style pervades this little song. The execution is simple, yet the expression is just and forcible. It is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, and, with the aid of that instrument, will be found an interesting chamber air.

*A Duett for the Organ, or grand Piano-forte.* Inscribed to W. Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham, by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 3s.

This duett comprizes two movements,

which are written in a familiar pleasant style. They are, as they profess to be, calculated either for the organ or piano-forte, and will be found, both in melody and combination, much above mediocrity.

*Address to Health*—"Nymph, with thee, at early Dawn," Glee for four Voices. Composed by W. Crotch, Mus. Doc. 1s.

Dr. Crotch, in this glee, has added to the merit of an agreeable melody, that of easy and happy imitation. The points are taken up with address, and the general effect evinces the composer's ability in this species of vocal composition.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes

#### BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheseses.)

ANDERSON William, Liverpool, upholsterer. (Cockett, Liverpool)  
Adams James, Fore street, victualler. (Van dercom and Co. Bush lane)  
Adams Charles, Bury court, jeweller. (Tasmore Warnford court)  
Askew James and William Wright, New Bridge street, straw hat manufacturers. (Tucker, staple inn)  
Bloomfield Benjamin, Upper Norton street, wine merchant. (Wright and Co. Finsbury square)  
Browne William and Thomas A & Co Manchester, linen drapers. (Ellis, Curstons street)  
Bridport George, Cavendish street, painter. (Wilkinson, Oxford street)  
Bland Cornelius, Lamb street, grocer. (Williams, Upper John's street)  
Bedford Thomas, Grange Moor, white clothier. (Crosley, Gray's inn)  
Brace George, Mirfield, ship carpenter. (Crosley, Gray's inn)  
Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggist. (Williams, staple inn)  
Draper Samuel, Oxford street, linen draper. (Drake, Old Fish street)  
Evans Rees, Merthyr Tydvil, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn)  
Fearon Isaac, Watling street, dealer and chapman. (Bickett, Bond street)  
Fitzherbert Per y, Bath, merchant. (Edmund, Lincoln's inn)  
Griffin Guyer, Tooley street, sackling manufacturer. (Wright, Bowditch hill)  
Goodwin John, Sheffield, carpenter. (Begg, Hatton garden)  
Gruzier James, Plymouth dock, victualler. (Boyle, New ridge street)  
Hall Henry, North Cerney, dealer and chapman. (Cruchley and Co. Chifford's inn)  
Higginbottom William, Tottenham court road, ironmonger. (Hunt, Surry street)  
Hall John, and William Dunlop, Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchants. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)  
Hodgson John the younger, Cole an street, merchant. (Collins and Co. Spital square)  
Hodges Joseph, Birmingham, baker. (Berridge, Wood street)  
Harper James, Maclean Alexander, York, flax-dressers. (Hartley, Red Lion square)  
Hopkinson Joseph Isaac, Power William Vickers James Richardson, John Bailey, and Anthony Christopher Barker, Mirfield, edge tool manufacturers. (Blacklock, Temple)  
Hawker George, Strand, clothier. (Newman, Strand)  
Jaggett William, 101, Cullum street, merchant. (Household, Bowditch street)  
Johnson Joseph, Twicken's Mills, miller. (Jones, Bedford row)  
Johnson Joseph, and John Statham, Twicken's Mills, miller. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)  
Kent Newbiggin, Newcastle upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)  
Kennion John, the elder, and John Kennion the younger, Nicholas lane, brokers. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry)

Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davis street, coach maker. (Burton and Greenwood, Manchester square)  
Lloyd John, Liverpool, brewer. (Windle, Bedford row)  
Lawton Samuel, Grappin Hall, butcher. (Windle, Bedford row)  
Lippard James, Deptford, cheesemonger. (Maggell, Warwick square)  
Lewis William, Bond street, linen draper. (Weston's, Fenchurch street)  
Marris Robert, Louth, money scrivener. (Leigh, and Mason, Bridge street)  
Mander William, Burslem, linen draper. (Orchard, Hatton garden)  
Maddonagh Owen, Albany Tavern, victualler. (Winter, Temple)  
Partridge William, Exeter, surge maker. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn)  
Price Daniel, Whitcombe street, carpenter. (Wood, Dean street)  
Pringle Edward Selby, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, malster. (Flexney, Chancery lane)  
Perkins John, and George ethill, Oxford street, woollen drapers. (Turner, Edward street)  
Potter James, High Holborn, baker. (Bickett, Broad street)  
Radcliffe, William, and Thomas Ross, Stockport, cotton manufacturers. (Langard and Co. near Stockport)  
Richardson John, Somerset street, mathematical instrument maker. (Falcon, Temple)  
Smerdon Charles, and Benjamin Penn, Liverpool, druggist. (Blackstock, Poultry)  
Smith Peter, Liverpool, victualler. (Parr and Co. Liverpool)  
Spratt Stephen, Mendham, miller. (Bromley and Co. Gray's inn)  
Smith William, Plymouth, silversmith. (Prior, Ayrill street)  
Samuel's Emanuel Isaac, Prescott street, merchant. (Howard, Jewry street)  
Topham Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Jackson, Temple)  
Townson John, Plymouth dock, batter. (Sweet, Temple)  
Webb Samuel, Bethnal green, tallow chandler. (Drew, Chifford's inn)  
Washington Elizabeth, and George Currell, Chester, milliners. (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's inn)  
Wilson Michael, Newcastle upon-Tyne, spirit merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)

#### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anstie John, Devizes, clothier, October 23, final  
Atkinson Richard, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch street, wine merchants, November 7  
Arbuthnot James, Hart street, wine merchant, December 1  
Appleton Henry, and John Appleton, Fenchurch street, merchants, Nov. 14, final  
Allen Reuben, High Wycombe, carriers, Nov. 14  
Adams Robert, Southampton, ship builder, Oct. 29  
Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, Nov. 17  
Badcock Neale, Exeter, apothecary, October 24  
Bishen William, Fleet market, cheesemonger, November 5  
Bates Benjamin, Sherringham, shopkeeper, October 26  
Brewer William, Bath-Post Mills, miller, October 20  
Ball John, Hathersett, engineer, November 14  
Brayshaw Thomas, York, grocer, October 28, final  
Bromfield



- Broomfield Charles, Liverpool, porter brewer, October 10.  
 Barlett William, Broad street, merchant, November 17.  
 Barghaw James, Catter, Savage garden, corn factor, November 24, final.  
 Bush George, Bristol, chymist, October 27.  
 Betham William Simon, Furnival's inn court, printer, November 14, final.  
 Bromhead William, Stamford, ironmongers, November 10, final.  
 Bennett Richard Samuel, Houndsditch, hatter, December 1.  
 Bowie William, and William Hannah, Blackfriar's road, October 1, final.  
 Brett George, Heshu, grocer, December 1, final.  
 Barrett Thomas, Kennington green, stock broker, November 7.  
 Boorman John, Headcorn, timber merchant, November 7, final.  
 Burcher William, Chapel street, carpenter, November 7.  
 Cop and Robert, Liverpool, merchant, November 2.  
 Coles John, Banbury, mealman, October 17.  
 Crean Edward, Margaret street, carpenter, November 24.  
 Carston John, Hilbeck hall, cotton spinner, November 24.  
 Clarkson Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley street, oil dealers, December 5.  
 Clarke John, Gainborough, grocer, November 14.  
 Chapman John, Martin's lane, dry salter, December 1.  
 Drewett Henry, Mansfield street, victualler, November 10.  
 Dewdney Benjamin the elder, Lichfield street, horse dealer, November 7, final.  
 Deacon Benjamin, Orange street, pastry cook, November 17, final.  
 Dixon Thomas, Godalming, timber merchant, November 17.  
 Debreth, John, Piccadilly, book-eller, December 5.  
 Davis George Philip, and Anthos Mackie, Philpot lane, coffee merchants, November 14, final.  
 Ellis Charles, Bucknal-under Huthwaite, grocer, October 21.  
 Eland William, and Walter Phillips, Lambeth row, leather dressers, November 7.  
 Emmott John Henry, James Browne, and Francis Browne, Old Jewry, Merchants, December 5, final.  
 Engleheart Francis, Cannon street, confectioner, November 7.  
 Foster Samuel, Elm, timber merchant, October 20.  
 Forbes Francis, Blackman street, druggist, November 10.  
 Fell William, St. Martin's lane, tailor, November 7, final.  
 Fish William, Cambridge, woollen draper, December 1.  
 Fiskner Matthew, and William Birch, Manchester, stationers, October 4.  
 Fletcher George, Worksopp, dealer and chapman, December 5, final.  
 Fotherhead James, Manchester, alehouse keeper, November 12.  
 Greatrex Charles, Sutton Coldfield, broker, October 24, final.  
 Grey Absalom, Fleet street, man's mercer, November 7.  
 Gill Thomas the elder, Lambeth, log butcher, November 21.  
 Golden John, Berry St. Edmunds, draper, October 29.  
 Gardner Franklin, Depford, mariner, December 5.  
 Greaves Joseph, the elder, Walworth, insurance broker, November 4, final.  
 Godden Thomas, Mid tone, carpenter, November 14.  
 Griffiths Frederic, Threadneedle street, apothecary, November 14.  
 Geary Henry, Warminster, linen draper, November 14.  
 Huron William, the younger, Trumpington, lime burner, October 20.  
 Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, October 24.  
 Hoeven Dirk Jan Vander, Bury court, merchant, November 7.  
 Hutchins William, Greenock, mailer, December 12.  
 Howell William, Billingsgate, merchant, November 14, final.  
 Hogg John, Exeter, merchant, November 4.  
 Hitchen William, Batherton, corn dealer, November 9.  
 Hesketh Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, October 18.  
 Hole Barner Painswick, clothier, October 30, final.  
 Hodgson William, Strand, bookseller, November 14.  
 Jack Matthew, George street, baker, November 7.  
 Johnson William, and Richard Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers, October 26, final.  
 Joyce William, and William Batchelor, Bristol, silversmiths, November 24.  
 Knight William, Tunbridge Wells, banker, November 10.  
 King Samuel, Gloucester, shopkeeper, October 20, final.  
 Lee Joseph, Manchester, merchant, November 24.  
 Lytton Samuel, Liverpool, timber merchant, October 20.  
 Lawson Thomas, Lancaster, spirit merchant, November 26.  
 Masson William, Nottingham, plumber, October 27.  
 Manners John, Parliament street, surgeon, November 14.  
 M'Evoe Michael, Piccadilly, wine merchant, November 14.  
 Mercer Henry, and Joseph Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants, October 26.  
 Martin Henry, Crescent, merchant, November 14.  
 Mann Robert, Huggin lane, warehouseman, December 5.  
 Nead Benjamin, the younger, Bridgewater, tailor, October 20.  
 Newton Samuel, Manchester, corn factor, October 21.  
 Osborn Francis, Gideon, Pontefract, merchant, November 2.  
 Orbell William, Felsham, shopkeeper, October 24, final.  
 Potter Thomas, Deal, grocer, November 4.  
 Palmer Thomas, Goodge street, tailor, November 17, final.  
 Paddy William, Mark lane, broker, November 10.  
 Page James, Needham Market, broker, October 16, final.  
 Pringle John, Wardour street, upholsterer, November 17, final.  
 Palmer John, Thavies inn, money scrivener, November 21.  
 Parke John, and Preston Fryer Parke, Manchester, merchant, November 10.  
 Renford John, Fleet market, victualler, November 14.  
 Rimmer William, Ormskirk, innkeeper, October 23.  
 Riddell Andrew, and Robert Riddell, Borough, November 10.  
 Rowe Isaac, Mile End green, mariner, November 7.  
 Reas Benjamin, the younger, Bridgewater, tailor, November 3.  
 Robertson Alexander, Castle court, merchant, December 1.  
 Raine Thomas, and George Mackey, Greenwich, ship owners, December 13.  
 Richardson William, Wrotham, innkeeper, November 5.  
 Swift William, Sun street, trunk maker, November 10, final.  
 Strange Edward, Alder, Frank, grocer, November 10, final.  
 Spears William, Rood lane, fish salesman, November 7.  
 Sandwell Frederic, Charles Augustus, Devizes, clothier, October 23, final.  
 Stokes William, Old Broad street, merchant, November 10.  
 Stone Isaac, and Parson Custance, Great Yarmouth, shipwrights, October 18.  
 Simpson William, Clement's lane, merchant, December 2.  
 Smith John, Wolverhampton, hosier, November 2.  
 Sowley Richard, and John Coles, Knowles, corn factors, November 3.  
 Shepherd Thomas, Rumford, seedsman, December 12.  
 Spencer Joseph, Taplow Mills, miller, October 30.  
 Tredgold William, Southampton, tallow chandler, October 26.  
 Turner Thomas, Trowbridge, grocer, October 20, final.  
 Thompson William, Manchester, grocer, October 26.  
 Tomlinson Richard, Lark, linen draper, December 5.  
 Taylor John, Maiden lane, weaver, December 2.  
 Travers Benjamin, and James Esdaile, the younger, Queen street, sugar dealers, November 2.  
 Thomas William Charles, Nicholas lane, merchant, November 14.  
 Vetch John, George yard, grocer, November 7, final.  
 Wyatt John, Cheadle, William Piddock Frances, Litchfield, and James Chadwick, Stow, calico printers, October 27.  
 Walford John, Red Lion square, apothecary, November 14.  
 Wright John, Farms, near Wem, corn factor, October 20.  
 Walford Richard, Chester, porter brewer, October 21.  
 Wilson Joseph, strand, umbrella maker, November 10.  
 Willmott James, Seastian, linen draper, November 6.  
 Warner John, Elmdon, shopkeeper, November 14, final.  
 White Thomas, Borough, haberdasher, November 14.  
 Willis James, Pudding lane, merchant, December 19, final.  
 Wakefield John, Bouverie street, wine merchant, November 4.  
 Witty Francis Adam, Greet Earl street, ironmonger, November 3.  
 Whateley John, Bankside, colour manufacturer, December 22.  
 Wooliscroft Robert, and William Wooliscroft, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, November 4.  
 Wain James, and Thomas Agge, Lasinghall street, factors, November 7.  
 Wilkes Joseph, Walbrook, merchant, November 11.  
 Williams William, ad laze, victualler, December 5.  
 Wild John, and William Wild, stockport, cotton spinners, October 7, final.  
 Wilson George, and Edward Dixey, Wardrobe place, opticians, November 10.  
 Whitehead William, William Holliday, and Henry Marther, Manchester, merchants, October 10, final.  
 Wilke, Christian John Adam, Coleman street, merchant, November 24, final.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,  
from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.*

<b>PHTHYSIS</b> .....	13
Catarrhus .....	7
Dyspnoea .....	5
Asthénia .....	9
Dysenteria .....	3
Amenorrhœa .....	7
Menorrhagia .....	2
Leucorrhœa .....	2
Epilepsia .....	1
Hysteria .....	3
Typhus .....	6
Morbi Cutanei .....	17
Morbi Infantiles .....	21

In the list prefatory to this Report, pulmonary consumption, in consequence of the temporary absence of any particular epidemic, holds a more than usually prominent and distinguished rank.

Phthisis, however, is a disease of no individual season; but is attached alike to all the stages and the various vicissitudes of the year.

There is no sign of the zodiac which exempts us from this calamity.

Glaring illustrations have recently occurred to the Reporter, of the fatal folly of delay, in the employment of the means necessary for preventing the attack, or arresting the progress, of the most formidable foe that we have to our physical constitution.

The imperfect *fetus* of this malady may be annihilated in the womb.—But after it has been negligently allowed to acquire a more entire formation and a further development, there is danger that the *infant Hercules* may prove too powerful for at least ordinary resistance or counteraction.

The other day, a Lady, under the Reporter's care, observed, "That she should be very well, only for her cough."—The importance of that word "ONLY" she did not, nor do the world in general, sufficiently appreciate.

The sound of a cough, in the phthisically disposed, ought to strike upon the ear as a fearful foreboding of the funereal toll.

Impeded breathing, even in the slightest degree, is a symptom of perhaps still more alarming aspect.

Any obstacle to, or restraint upon, the free sweep and fair play of the lungs, either notices their actual, or menaces their approaching, laceration.

If the machinery of respiration have not amplitude of room for its movements

in the cavity of the thoracic chest, it cannot fail to be injured, in the same manner as a body would be mutilated or deformed, by being crammed into any *other* chest, which is not fully commensurate to its size.

The person who breathes with labour, will seldom breathe long;\* unless the obstructions to the performance of that essential function are speedily detected, and hastily and radically removed.

Pain in the side, nocturnal or matin perspirations, the crimson circle of hectic, a gradually, sometimes hastily, advancing emaciation and debility, are subsequent pages in this volume of disease:—a volume which is seldom inspected, or at least is not carefully perused, until the last chapter of it is drawn near towards its lamentable conclusion.

If we conquer this disease, we must attack it on the threshold.

"De toutes choses les naissances sont foibles et tendres. Pourtant faut-il avoir les yeux ouverts au commencement. Car comme alors en sa petitesse on ne découvre pas le danger,—quand il est accru, on n'en découvre plus le remède." MONTAIGNE.

The rage for the coast, has, in consequence of the approach of winter, for the present, in a great measure subsided. This is an unfortunate passion for those who have any phthisical propensity.—These excursions a hectic patient cannot bear, without an important degree of injury or risk.

The shocks of immersion in the sea must be particularly perilous to a young person who has any pulmonary irritation, or is afflicted with general debility.

The cemeteries of almost every watering-place, are uncommonly and even indecently crowded with sepulchral monuments of melancholy misunderstanding, with regard to the cause, character, and suitable management of this disease.

For consumption, home is the best

\* The exception to this general rule seems to occur in cases of spasmodic asthma. For a much-valued friend, who is occasionally afflicted with this complaint, the Reporter, in consequence of an application from one of the offices of insurance, not long since, conscientiously gave a favourable certificate with regard to the security and probable longitude of his life.



hospital, and the most effectual remedy is repose.

Another miserable farce is exhibited in the *etiquette* of sending a cast-off patient, after his faith, his fortune, and his frame, have been well nigh exhausted, to the empirical fountains in the vicinity of Bristol; where the undermined and tumbling fabric of his constitution may quietly moulder away, out of the sight of those professional attendants or advisers, who anticipated, and were conscious of being no longer able to avert, or retard, the period of its inevitable destruction.†

† "The great King of Prussia said of his own treatment of Voltaire, that his way was, to suck the orange, and throw away the rind.

Clifton may be regarded merely as a fashionable asylum for the dying; an anti-chamber to the grave; where miserable emigrants from home, pilgrims to a land of flattering but faithless promise, nearly lifeless and semi-transparent spectres, may be seen waiting upon the brink of this, for their passport to another shore.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
October 26, 1807.

Thus, do not medical practitioners elsewhere squeeze as long and as hard as they can, and then toss the patient, all skin and bone, to a watering-place correspondent, to be wrung to the very dregs?"

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Containing official and authentic Documents.*

### DENMARK.

ON the 9th instant a Royal Ordinance, dated from the Palace of Coldinghaus, was published, relative to the conduct to be observed with respect to the subjects of Great Britain, and the public property which may be detained. By this ordinance, a committee is appointed to meet in the city of Altona, for the examination of all bills of exchange drawn or indorsed by British subjects, in order to determine whether the said bills be English property or not.

On the 14th, another ordinance was published, relative to the privateers, and the establishment of Courts of Adjudication of Prizes. These courts are to be established at Flensburg, Altona, and other places. As in this ordinance, the principle that "free ships make free goods," is laid down as not to be departed from, the privateers are strictly forbidden to bring in any ships, either of friendly or neutral nations, let the cargo appertain to whom it may, if the ship's papers are found to be regular, and she be not loaded with contraband of war, destined for an English port. As "free ships make free goods, so on the other hand, the principle, that an "enemy's ships make enemy's goods," is likewise to be acted on, unless it can satisfactorily be shewn the cargo is neutral property, and was on board before the commencement of the war.

### PRUSSIA.

*An Interdict of British Commerce has taken place in Prussia as will appear by the following Proclamation issued at Memel.*

It is hereby made known to all merchants of this place that in pursuance of the peace concluded at Tilsit, between Prussia and France, not only all Prussian ports shall be shut against English ships, but that also all trade and commerce between Prussia and England must cease.

Hitherto they could only be shut in a private manner, because several Prussian ships were lying in English ports, and it became therefore necessary to preserve them, and because several other vessels, laden with provisions, unavoidably required for this country, were still at sea. These obstacles being now removed, we hereby publicly make known by his Royal Majesty's command, that this port, in common with all other Prussian harbours, are shut against all ships which are English or belonging to any individual of the English nation: that under no circumstances and no pretences whatsoever, an English ship, or even a neutral bottom, coming from English ports or English colonies, shall be admitted in the ports of this country; and that no person shall be permitted, on pain of the goods being confiscated, and other severe punishment inflicted, to send goods from this place to any English port or English colonies, or to order them to be sent to this port—in short that no navigation or trade with England or the English colonies shall be permitted either in English or neutral bottoms. Now whereas the strict observance and execution of this point stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit between France,

France and Prussia, has been enjoined to us by his Royal Majesty in the most rigorous manner, and on pain of being dismissed from our offices, and other severe punishments; therefore, we have strictly directed and instructed all our subordinate officers carefully to watch over all cases of transgression, and as soon as any such cases shall happen and take place, immediately to report them to us.

While we thus give the public notice on the said subject, we at the same time advise and warn all merchants of this place not to render themselves guilty of a contravention, which from the measures we have adopted will certainly be discovered, and not to expose themselves, on account of a small illicit profit, to the confiscations of their goods, and other severe criminal punishments.

*Royal Prussian Court of  
Navigation and Trade.*

BRAHL.

*Memel, Sept. 2, 1807.*

#### PORTUGAL.

On the 25th of September nothing certain was known respecting the fate of Portugal; but there appeared ground to suspect that a compromise had taken place, and that Portugal had purchased a little longer respite from the destruction which finally awaits it. The following were among the particulars collected from the Lisbon Mail, which throw a light upon the present state of affairs in Portugal. "The people (say these letters) continue in the most alarming state of suspense. Never was the fate of a country more seriously at stake. The Prince Regent had resolved, should Buonaparte put his threat of invasion into execution, to embark for the Brazils, rather than to submit to his demands. Most of the ships are getting ready with the greatest expedition ever known in that country.

The Walsingham packet left the Tagus, and arrived, after a seven days passage, at Falmouth, the 16th of October. The Prince Regent, it is said, remained firm in his resolution, rather to withdraw to the Brazils, than submit to the demands of France. The following notice had been sent to the British factory:

"SIR—As one of the committee. I have it in charge to inform you of a communication made yesterday by the consul, the substance of which is, that the French minister and Spanish ambassador have absolutely demanded their passports; in consequence of which it is presumed that British subjects have no time to lose in preparing for their immediate departure, and securing their effects. As the British vessels here are already engaged, the consul proposes to engage Swedes, as he is empowered to take off the alienage, but he wants to know the quantity of tonnage

required, and each member of the committee is commissioned to make enquiry to that purpose of a certain number of members of the factory. You are one of those I am to make enquiry of, and therefore I beg you will let me know as soon as you can, what quantity of tonnage you want. The consul said that there is a brig of war going for England tomorrow, and that he will forward my letters that may be sent to his house to day.

*Sept. 27, 1807.*

"Your's, &c."

Private letters down to the 30th contradict the previous reports of Portugal having succeeded in obtaining a respite from France. It is said, that on the 30th, positive information had been received at Lisbon that the French were in full march for Portugal, from Bayonne. The British factory and subjects were thrown into the greatest consternation, having been but a few days before assured that British property in Portugal was perfectly secure.

The French and Spanish ministers had obtained their passports, and were expected to leave Lisbon in a day or two. The convoy for England, was still lying in the Tagus, but so full of cotton, &c. that there was no room for embarking the families, much less the property of the British residents at Lisbon.

#### MEDITERRANEAN.

Dispatches have arrived from Rear-Admiral Purvis, who succeeded to the command of the fleet off Cadiz, after the departure of Admiral Collingwood. The *Serapis* sailed from Malta on the 23d of August, and from Gibraltar on the 21st of September. The papers received by this conveyance, give a favourable account of the situation of our troops in Alexandria. They continue there unmolested, healthy, and amply supplied with fresh provisions. Some of the Mameluke Chiefs had come down from Upper Egypt, and negotiations were carrying on between them and the British Commandant, the issue of which was expected to prove favourable. The Gibraltar Papers contradict the report of the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood having received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Portugal. "Nothing," they add, "can be more contradictory than the accounts received from Spain, respecting the affairs of Portugal, it being positively asserted by some, that she is decidedly to exclude us from her harbours, and by others, that she has purchased, with a large sum of money, the permission of continuing neutral a little longer."—All the accounts received at Gibraltar from Turkey represent



present that empire in a complete state of anarchy. No vestige of regular government remains in that unhappy country. The Janissaries call arbitrarily upon the Treasurer for sums of money; they dismiss the ministers, recall the public agents in the provinces, murder them, appoint others, and, in short, have laid aside the new emperor, whose authority has, to all intents and purposes, devolved upon a private of their corps, who calls himself Mustapha Cavac, from the name of the castle, near which the revolution broke out.

#### TURKEY.

The *Moniteur* of the 17th of September, contains the treaty for an armistice between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, concluded under the mediation of France, and signed by the respective negotiators on the 24th of August, at the Castle of Slobisia. The first article stipulates for the immediate cessation of hostilities. According to the second, Russia and the Porte, imme-

diately after the signing of the armistice, are to send envoys to negotiate a treaty of peace as soon as possible; and in case this should not take place, hostilities are not to be resumed before the 21st of March, 1808. The third article stipulates for the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russian and Turkish troops. The fourth article relates to the evacuation of the island of Tenedos, and all other places in the Archipelago, in possession of the Russians. The Russian ships of war are to return to their own ports, and leave the Dardanelles, and the mouth of the Swune, entirely free and open. By the sixth article, all the prisoners of war, and the slaves of both sexes, are to be given up without ransom, the Mussulmen only accepted who may choose to become Christians; the same is to be understood of the Russians, who may have become Mahometans. The ratifications were to be exchanged in the course of a week.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE new additional building at the south end of the Court of Justice in the Old Bailey, will be attended with considerable convenience. Hitherto witnesses and others have been compelled to wait in the Old Press Yard till called upon. The new building contains on the basement story a large convenient hall for this purpose, the ceiling of which is supported by two rows of fluted Doric pillars, and which will be the chief entrance in future. A separate entrance is provided for the judges, for whose convenience, above the new hall, there are several apartments, lighted from the top. There is also a new chamber for containing the records of this court, built in a substantial manner, and secure from fire.

The gentlemen engaged in forming the benevolent institution, The Female Penitentiary, have taken a commodious house in Pentonville, which is peculiarly calculated for the purposes of that charity.

The establishment of a new Dock-yard and depot for the Royal Navy, which has long been in contemplation, is now about to be realised. Government, it is said, are at present negotiating with Mr. Wadman, for the purchase of his estate at Northfleet, as that spot is found to afford the most favourable facilities for the excavation of docks, and the most commanding grounds for erecting batteries for their protection; while the depth of water in the river at that place, will prevent the inconveniences that are experienced

from the want of it at Woolwich and Deptford.

A dreadful accident happened at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Thursday evening, the 15th of October, immediately preceding the curtain being let down to prepare for the water scene in the *Ocean Fiend*. A quarrel took place in the pit, and some people cried out, "*A fight!*" which was mistaken for a cry of "*Fire!*" It was a benefit night, and the house was crowded; every part instantly became a scene of terror and confusion; the people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, eagerly pressed forward to the doors, for the purpose of getting out, but were not able to accomplish their intentions in time to answer their impatience. The pressure was dreadful; and those next to the avenues were thrown down and run over by those immediately behind, without distinction of age or sex. Of those quite in the rear, some became desperate, and threw themselves from the gallery into the pit, and from the boxes upon the stage. At the outside of the theatre the scene was not less dreadful; at every door and avenue might be seen people dragged out, whose strength was exhausted, only just being able to gain the passage, or being forced forward by the crowd, but unable to escape by themselves. Sixteen hundred persons were in the house, and we lament to say that eighteen were trodden to death. The managers of the theatre, and the performers, were eager to assure the audience that the alarm was en-

tirely false, and that there was no fire; but nothing could restore confidence to the people in the gallery, who forced their way through the sides into the house, and down the private passages. Medical assistance was called in from all quarters; and by the exertions of the professional gentlemen, many persons were relieved, and some restored to life. Two men and two women have been taken into custody as principal promoters of this calamity, and are now in confinement to take their trials, on an indictment to be preferred by the managers of the theatre, for a riot. It is an act of justice to every person concerned with the theatre, in saying, that nothing was left undone, on their parts, to prevent confusion and mischief; and when the dreadful result was ascertained, all that could be done in procuring medical aid, was resorted to with a promptitude of exertion that entitles them to the thanks of the survivors.—The following is a list of the unfortunate sufferers:

1. John Labdon, aged 20, of Bell-yard, Temple-bar.
2. Rebecca Ling, of Bridge-court, Westminster.
3. Edward Bland, aged 28, of Bear-street, Leicester-fields.
4. John Greenwood, King-street, Hoxton-square.
5. Sarah Chalkeley, of No. 24, Oxford-road.
6. Rhoda Wall, aged 16, of the Crooked Billet, Hoxton.
7. Mary Evans, Market-street, Shoreditch.
8. Caroline Terrill, Plough-street, White-chapel.
9. William Pinks, aged 17, of Hoxton-market.
10. James Phelliston, aged 30, Pentonville.
11. Edward Clements, aged 13, Battle-bridge.
12. Benjamin Price, aged 12, of No. 23, Lime-street.
13. James Groves, a servant with Mr. Taylor, Hoxton square.
14. Elizabeth Margaret Ward, Plum-street, Bloomsbury.
15. Lydia-Carr, No. 23, Peerless-pool, City Road.
16. John Ward, aged 16, Glasshouse-yard, Goswell-street.
17. Charles Judd, aged 20, of Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street.
18. Rebecca Saunders, 9 years old, of No. 12, Draper's-buildings, London-wall.

#### MARRIED.

George Scott, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Stoe, only daughter of Harry S. esq. secretary to the South-Sea Company.

George Green, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Catherine Wilson, of Baker-street, eldest daughter of Harry W. esq.

At Clapham, Edward Rogers, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Wolff, eldest daughter of George W. esq. of Balham-house, Surrey.

Capt. Henry Evans, to Mrs. Leith, widow of the late Capt. L. of the 69th regiment.

James Gibbon, esq. of Adam-street, Adelphi, to Miss Mary Duff, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel John Duff, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Lieutenant-colonel Holland, to Miss Charlotte Peters, second daughter of Henry P. esq. of Betchworth-castle, Surrey.

At Newington, Mr. Wynne, of Paternoster row, to Miss Ward, only daughter of Mr. J. W. of Tooley-street.

At Walthamstow, William Domville, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Maria Solly, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac S.

Robert Butler, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Barnewall, daughter of Robert B. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Bettesworth, of the Crocodile frigate, to Lady Hannah Grey, youngest daughter of Earl Grey, and sister of Viscount Howick.

L. R. Couffmaker, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Mrs. de Trappe, widow of Colonel G. de T.

George Edward Carruthers, esq. surgeon of the Royal Tower Hamlets militia, to Miss Clappeson, daughter of the late George C. esq.

Sir John Louis, bart. of the royal navy, to Miss Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Colonel William K. of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Isaac Hetherington, esq. to Miss Consitt, of Prince's-street, Hanover square.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. David Mackenzie, of Newman-street, to Miss Sophia Waite, of Greenwich.

At the chapel in the Tower, Capt. Johns, to Miss Hampton, of Trinity-square.

At Lambeth, Mr. Thomas, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Smith, only daughter of the late Mr. Michael Wynne S. of the London Assurance.

James Pughe, esq. of the royal navy, and of Francis-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Elizabeth Mackenzie, second daughter of Kenneth M. esq. of Warren-street.

At Newington, George Shaw, esq. of the Long Room, Custom-house, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholls, of Albion-place, Walworth.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert Gibson, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Miss Boydell, of Pall Mall.

By special licence, George Faulkner, esq. of the Post-office, to Miss Steers, of St. Mary Hill.

#### DIED.

At East Sheen, Sir Brook Watson, bart. one of the aldermen of the city of London, deputy governor of the Bank of England, vice-president of the General and Finsbury Dispensaries, and of the Society for the Support of the Sunday Schools. He was born at Plymouth, in the year 1735, and was left an orphan in 1741. He was descended from a Yorkshire family, his father having been settled at Hull, but originally they had lived at Cawood, near Selby. His inclination being for the sea service, he early embraced that line for his profession, but whilst bathing in the



the sea at the Havannah, he had the misfortune to have his right leg bitten off by a shark, and was preserved from destruction with some difficulty. This accident obliged him to quit the profession of his choice, and he turned his mind to the acquiring of instruction adapted to mercantile pursuits. After this, he served as an assistant commissary under Col. Monckton, at the siege of Beauséjour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758. The year following, he settled in London as a merchant, and carried on a large mercantile intercourse with America till the time of his death. In 1779, he was among the first gentlemen who formed the 'respectable corps of Light Horse Volunteers, and was with them when that corps was found extremely serviceable in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780; and in the following year, he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious services. At the latter end of the American war, he was called upon to fill the office of commissary-general to the army serving in that country, under the command of his friend, the brave and upright general Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester; and on his return from that service, parliament granted an annuity of 500*l.* to his wife, without deductions, as a reward for the faithful and diligent discharge of the duties of his office. In January, 1784, he was elected one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London, on the death of Mr. Alderman Bull, and in the same year, a director of the Bank of England. He was also soon afterwards elected alderman of Cordwainers ward. In 1786, he served the office of sheriff for London and Middlesex; and during the debates of the house of commons relating to the regency bill, he had the honour of presiding as chairman of the committee of that house. Being called upon to serve as commissary-general to the army on the continent in the year 1793, commanded by his royal-highness the Duke of York, and from that circumstance no longer able to attend his duty in parliament, he accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and thereby voluntarily vacated his seat. Having retired from the service in the year 1796, he was elected to the dignity of lord-mayor of the city of London, and discharged the duties of that high office in the most exemplary manner, during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on the payment of specie by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a director to the time of his death. In March, 1798, he received a commission from the King, as commissary-general of England; and on the 5th of December, 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his

approbation of his services, by creating him gratuitously a baronet of the united kingdom, with remainder, he having no issue, to the two sons of his sister, William and Brook Kaye, esqrs. Sir Brook Watson married, in 1760, Helen, daughter of Colin Campbell, of Edinburgh, goldsmith and jeweller, who survives him. He has devised his inherited estate, after the death of his wife, to his sister, the widow of the late William Kaye, esq. and his slender acquired property, after paying a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends, and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid to Lady Watson during her life, and the principal at her decease to his own and her named relations, in equal proportions. His character may be summed up in a few words: he was a diligent, zealous, and faithful servant; a firm, upright, and merciful magistrate; a constitutional and loyal subject; an affectionate and tender husband; a kind and substantial friend; a firm Christian; and a benevolent and honest man.

In Nottingham-place, aged 72, the Right Hon. *Thomas Wynn*, Baron Newborough of the kingdom of Ireland, and a baronet. He was advanced to the peerage on the 14th of July, 1776, and was the third baronet of his family. He married, in 1776, Lady Catharine Perceval, eldest daughter of John Earl of Egmont. By this lady, who died in April, 1782, he had a son, John, who died Dec. 18, 1800. His lordship married, secondly, Maria-Stella-Petronella, niece of the late Gen. Chiappini, in the imperial service, and Marchesina of Modigliana, and has left issue by her, John, born in April, 1802; and Spencer-Bulkeley, born in May, 1803.

*Alured Henry Shove*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, recorder of Queenborough, and commissioner of bankrupts. He was a fervent partizan of the late Mr. Fox, and had been very active in supporting that gentleman's early pretensions to a seat for Westminster. His zealous attachment to the cause which he supported, formed the strongest feature in his life.

At Brompton, aged 74, *Charles Wright*, esq. chief clerk in the Admiralty-office. He had completed a period of more than fifty years as a servant of the public, in a manner honourable to himself, and gratifying to the recollection of his surviving family. In addition to his long and faithful discharge of public duty, he had actively contributed, during his life, to the benefit of various charities, particularly the Asylum, and Grey Coat Hospital, of both which he was governor and treasurer.

*Mr. John Makin*, aged 78, near fifty years a faithful servant to Messrs. Pickford, carriers, of the Castle Inn, Wood street.

At Hackney, *Mr. James Lach*, aged 105. He had served as a private soldier under kings George I. and II. was in the German wars of those two monarchs, and attended General Wolfe in his last moments at the

siege of Quebec; and it is worthy of remark, though he had been in 15 engagements, and 25 skirmishes, he had not received a wound; and boasted till his death, that he never shewed his back to the enemy. Some weeks previously to his dissolution, he flattered himself that he should live to the same age that Old Parr did.

In Old-street, *Mr. Kirk*, watch engraver, aged 88. He never experienced any illness till within a few hours of his death, and through a religious principle never tasted animal food, or any liquid stronger than water. Some years ago he was a celebrated field-preacher.

In Charterhouse-square, the *Rev. Joseph Smith Hargrave*, auditor to the Charterhouse, and son of the late Major H. of Oxford.

In Greenwich Hospital, *Lieutenant Peter Van Court*, the oldest lieutenant in his Majesty's navy. He was promoted to that rank on the 15th of December, 1747, and was in the 86th year of his age.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 72, *Mrs. Margaret Horsley*, relict of the late *Rev. Isaac Horsley*, vicar of Brixton, Norfolk.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the *Rev. C. Juliens*, chaplain to his excellency the Sardinian ambassador.

The *Rev. Robert Wright*, D. D. formerly fellow of Brasen Nose College, Oxford, and vicar of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London.

*Jeffery Smith*, esq. late of Horslydown, and a captain in the River Fencibles.

At Brompton, aged 75, *Rear admiral John Robinson*, of Beaufort-buildings. He was placed on the superannuated list in the year 1774.

At Chiswick, *John Thompson*, esq. 68.

At Hendon, *Mrs. Graft*, widow of *Herbert C.* of the Charterhouse.

At Blackheath, *Charles Kensington*, esq.

At Kensington, *John Hollingworth*, esq.

In Margaret street, Cavendish-square, *Edward Goodenough*, esq.

In Knowle's-court, Doctors' Commons, *Mrs. Ann Stuart*, many years governess of a ladies boarding-school.

At Richmond, the *Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bishop*, the lady of *Cecil B.* esq. and eldest daughter of *Marquis Townshend*.

In Great Cumberland street, *Thomas Ward*, esq.

*Mrs. Windus*, wife of *Mr. Arthur W.* of the common council of the city of London.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, *Washington Cotes*, esq.

At his Chambers in Staple's-inn, Holborn, *Mr. John Tobbutt*, attorney-at-law, 72.

At his house in St. John's square, *Mr. John Wright*, printer, aged 38.

At Islington, aged 63, *David Donald*, esq. formerly a planter, of the island of Jamaica.

At Denmark, *Charles Hamond*, esq. of Milk-street, aged 59.

At his house at Peckham Rye, *Mr. Thomas Mankin*, late of St. Mary Hill.

In St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, *George Friend*, esq. At the last election for sheriffs for the city of London, *Mr. F.* was a candidate for that office.

In Manchester Buildings, Westminster-bridge, aged 84, *Thomas Hearne*, esq.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 29, *Samuel Greig*, esq. commissioner for the navy of the Emperor of Russia, and officiating consul-general for that empire in Great Britain.

At Hanwell, aged 29, *Miss Hansard*, eldest daughter of *Mr. H.* of Great Turnstile, printer to the Hon. House of Commons.

At Norwood, suddenly, aged 70, *Christopher Spencer*, esq. of Great Marlborough street.

At Brompton, *Horace Walpole Bedford*, esq. of the British Museum.

At Greenwich, *John Horton*, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 25, *Mr. William Seace*, surgeon.

*Mr. Godfrey Hill*, secretary to the Middlesex hospital.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the *Right Hon. Henry Scot*, Earl of Deloraine. Viscount Hermitage, and Baron Scot Scottish titles. His Lordship was born in January, 1736, and succeeded his father, who was a captain in the royal navy, in January, 1740. He married, the 14th of November, 1763, *Frances*, widow of *Henry Knight*, son of the late Earl of Catherlough, and daughter of *Thomas Heath*, esq. from whom he was separated, and the Countess died in 1782. His Lordship's grandfather, *Henry Scot*, third son of the unfortunate *James Duke of Monmouth* and *Anne Countess of Buccleugh*, was created by *Queen Anne*, in 1706, Earl of Deloraine, and the deceased was the fourth Earl of this family. Dying without issue, the title is extinct.

*Mrs. R. Powell*, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, widow of the late *Mr. Powell*, of Covent Garden Theatre, who died Oct. 21, 1798, after performing in *Lovers' Vows*, and sister of *Mrs. Ward*, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre, and wife of the manager at Manchester. She had laboured for several months under an incurable disease, and had been attended by *Dr. Moseley*, and *Mr. Wilson*, the surgeon. Notwithstanding this bodily affliction, she performed almost every evening from the time of the Haymarket opening, and on the night before she died played her character in *Mr. Dibdin's* new comedy, *Errors Excepted*, and *Mrs. Dangle*, in the *Critic*, apparently in better health than she had enjoyed the whole of the season. She was much respected in private life, and has left a wide circle of acquaintance to lament her loss.

[Further particulars of the late *George Swile Carey*, whose death was announced at page 87, of No. 160.—He was the son of the celebrated *Harry Carey*, a successful comic writer in the earlier part of the last century, and the author of many convivial and festive



festive songs, particularly of that celebrated one "Sally in our Alley." George was a posthumous child, and inherited at the same time the misfortunes and the talents of his father. He wrote a great number of lyric compositions, all intended to awaken patriotic, generous, and amiable emotions. He was at first a printer, and attempted the stage early in life, but did not display such abilities as encouraged him to persevere in theatrical pursuits; yet though he went through various vicissitudes of fortune, he always supported the character of an honest man. He possessed musical taste and talents that would have raised him to eminence if he had cultivated them with diligence, or had not been obliged "to provide for the day that was passing over his head." He was the author of *The Inoculator*, and *The Cottagers*, two comedies, published in 1766; *Liberty chastised*, or *Patriotism in Chains*, 1768; *Shakespear's Jubilee*, a mask, 1769; *The three old Women Weatherwise*, an interlude, *The Magic Girdle*, and the *Nut-brown Maid*, a comic opera, all in 1770; *Analects in Prose and Verse*, chiefly dramatical, satirical, and pastoral, in 2 vols. 1771; *A Lecture on Mimicry*, as it was delivered with great applause at the theatres in Covent Garden and the Haymarket, &c. 1776; *A rural Ramble*, to which is annexed a Poetical Tag, or *Brighthelmstone Guide* in 1777.]

[*Further particulars of the late Major Trotter, whose death was announced at p. 292 of our last.*—His fine quick natural parts were early improved by his being placed at Woolwich, and receiving the excellent military education which that seminary affords; he lived in the house of Mr. Bonnycastle. From Woolwich, young Trotter was sent to join the 37th regiment, where he had just got an ensigncy, and he was in all the actions where this corps distinguished itself, early in 1794. He soon got a lieutenancy in the 88th regiment, saw

the rest of the campaign of the continent with this corps, and was in a great variety of service with this regiment in the West Indies, in the East Indies, and in Egypt.—Captain Trotter commanded the grenadier company of the 88th regiment at St. Lucia, attracted the particular notice of the brave veteran Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was the favourite of that excellent officer Lieutenant-general McDonald, who then commanded the flank companies of the army. In Egypt, Capt. Trotter, was selected by Gen Beresford, as his major of brigade. His talents were equally highly valued by Sir David Baird, at the Cape, who appointed him deputy adjutant general, on Major Tucker's departure. When General Beresford got a command in South America, he requested Major Trotter from Sir David Baird, as his deputy adjutant general. On the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty in South America, he wished much to employ Major Trotter on the general staff; but he preferred the active employment in his duty as a soldier, and was accordingly appointed second in command of the light battalion. On the death of his brave friend and relation Colonel Brownrigge, Major Trotter, after having been twice wounded, succeeded to the command of the battalion. In this brave man the country has really lost one of its best hopes—never was officer more admired, or looked up to by the whole army: had he arrived to a higher rank, he would have made a most distinguished figure, and upheld the military character of the country. Rarely has there been seen an instance when an officer was at the same time so good a tactician, so much a judge of internal economy of a corps, and so able an officer in the field. Major Trotter has not left behind him in the British army, a man of more military science, more beloved, or of more determined courage.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A**N application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament for an act for the further and better preservation and improvement of the river Wear, and the port and haven of Sunderland.

As some workmen were lately digging in the street now forming from the Groat-market to Westgate street, in Newcastle, they

discovered a portion of the famous Roman wall, about a foot below the surface. It consisted of the foundation, with the first tier of stones, which were of equal size, and each about 11 inches in height and 5 in breadth. Although buried for near 17 centuries, the wall was not the least decayed.

On the 30th of September, the foundation stone of the new Light-house, near the centre of

of the front of Dockwray square, Newcastle, was laid. At the same time the Corporation of the Trinity-house of that town contracted with Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the Lowlights quay, for another Light-house. The former will be 70, the other 84 feet high, and when finished, pursuant to act of Parliament, will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

Several rich veins of lead have lately been discovered under the castle at Tynemouth. Five are apparent in the face of the rock near the fort; and some beautiful specimens of the ore, which had been broken off, have been gathered, and are now in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

*Married.*] At Eglington, George Thomas Leaton, esq. of Wickham, Durham, to Miss Harriet Collingwood, second daughter of Henry C., esq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland.

At Newcastle, Capt. F. J. Humble, of Liverpool, to Miss Isabella Paxton.—Capt. Longridge, of the Selby, to Miss Pringle, daughter of the late Mr. John P.—Capt. Slead, to Miss Watson.—Lieut. T. Wrightson, of the Cornwall militia, to Mrs. I. Rochford.

At Ovingham, Mr. Joseph Brown, sergeant-major in the Percy Tenantry Volunteer riflemen, to Miss Johnson, of Ovingham, boat-house.

At Berwick, John Edgar, esq. surgeon of the 9th royal veteran battalion, to Miss Isabella Scott, second daughter of Captain S.

At Branspeth, Major-general Gordon Drummond, to Miss Margaret Russel, daughter of William R., esq. of Branspeth Castle.

At Durham, the Rev. T. Jackson, vicar of Kirby Ravensworth, Yorkshire, to Miss Hayes, daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

*Died.*] At White-house, near Newcastle, Cooper Abbs, esq.

At Berwick, Mr. T. S. Smith. He put an end to his wretched life, by cutting his throat in the bed-room. The deceased was originally a poor carpenter, but, by the death of an uncle, became possessed of property to the amount of 1000*l.* a year; which, by saving and scraping, he increased to 1500*l.* a year. For several years, however, he was so strongly impressed with the idea that he should come to poverty, and die a beggar, that life became burthensome to him, and he resolved on self destruction; and, about a month ago, he attempted it by means of laudanum; but unwilling to expend the money for the necessary quantity, he escaped the intended effect.

Mrs. Sarah Deckett, 84.—Mrs. Graydon, 72.—Mrs. Patterson, widow of Mr. Alderman P. 77.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Grey, wife of Mr. Charles G. writing-master, 62.—W. Yelder, esq. many years an alderman of the corporation,

78.—Mr. W. Holmes.—Mr. E. Simpson, 85.—Mr. R. Yelloley.—Mr. T. Richardson.—Mr. G. Turner, 49.—Mr. John Wynn, formerly master of the old Queen's Head Inn.—Mrs. Snowdon.—Mr. James Roddam.—Mrs. Stoddart.—Mrs. Richerly, 70.

At Durham, Mr. John Lampson, late master of the blue coat school in that city, and an able mathematician, 62.—Mrs. Worthy, 36.

At Widdrington, Mrs. Eliz. Wilkinson, 77.

At Dunstanburgh Castle, Lieut. W. Haggan, of the royal navy.

At Tanfield, Mrs. Lax, relict of Mr. George L. 78.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Farimond.—Mr. R. Swan.

At Brampton, Mrs. Ann Hamilton.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Willis, stationer, 59.—Mr. James Landreth.

At Bellasis, near Stannington, Robert Hepple, esq.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Leithead, 67.

At Leeburn Mill, near Durham, Mr. Edmund James, 62.

At Crison Bank, Henry Taylor, esq. 87.

At Wolsingham, Mr. John Harrison, 78.

At Shield Hill, Mrs. Hall, 24.

At Birtley, Mr. T. Stuart.

At Southwick, Mr. Aaron Thirlwell, 36.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hopper, relict of Henry H. esq. of Walsingham, 74.

At Bolain Low House, Mr. Matthew Forster, 72.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eden, Mrs. Liddell, wife of Mr. L. 92.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Application is intended to be made to parliament during the next session, for an act for inclosing the common and waste grounds in Great Croplin, in the county of Cumberland.

The annual meeting of the Workington Hunt and Agricultural Society commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 29, and continued during the remainder of the week.—Unfortunately, the weather, with the exception of one day, was remarkably unfavourable to the pursuits as well of the farmer as the sportsman; the company however was much more numerous than on any former occasion. Almost all the principal families of this, and some of the adjacent counties, were present. Sir John Sinclair, President of the Board of Agriculture, the Rev. Mr. St. Priest, the secretary, with a great number of distinguished agriculturists and amateurs from different parts of the kingdom, honoured the meeting with their presence, and were pleased to express their highest approbation, both of the regulations and arrangements of the society, and the spirited and extensive plans of Mr. Curwen, the president. The different specimens of stock exhibited, were said by judges, most of them to be excellent of their kinds. The beauty of Mr. Sitwell's bull and sheep, (both Leicestershire and South Down) in particular, attracted the notice and admiration of all beholders.



holders. On Friday, the day on which the different prizes were awarded, Mr. Curwen gave a dinner to upwards of 580 gentlemen and respectable farmers, all of whom sat down together in one prodigious tent, exclusive of the ladies who dined in the farm-house. After dinner, previous to his delivering the cups and other prizes, Mr. Curwen addressed the company in an animated and impressive speech, which was received with repeated testimonies of approbation.

*Married.*] At Gretna Green, Mr. W. Emelton, to Miss Hannah Robson, both of Carlisle.

At Carlisle, Mr. W. Thompson, of London, to Miss Martha Perkins.—Mr. Hervey, serjeant in the Carlisle Volunteers, to Miss Barton.

At Penrith, Mr. W. Irvine, of Brougham Castle, to Miss Mary Rudd, of Borough Sowerby.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Martindale, of Manchester, to Miss Bragg, daughter of Mr. Henry B. of Parton.

At Osgathorpe, a couple whose joint ages amounted to 91 years; the bride was 72, the bridegroom 19, the bride was godmother to the husband, and two years older than the husband's mother.

At Kendal, Mr. Launcelot Hoggarth, of Dodding Green, to Miss Beck, of Cumsworth Hall.

At Penrith, Mr. George Batey, of Dumfries, to Miss Clarke, one of the proprietors of the Old Brewery, in the former place.

At Bromfield, R. B. Blamire, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss C. Benson, third daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Cockermouth.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Tilley, solicitor of Dublin, to Miss Elizabeth Collins.

*Died.*] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Margaret Grave, 88.—Mr. William Purdy, boat-builder.—Mr. T. Wilson, 83.—Mr. R. Ridley, 53.

At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Crouch, 42.—Mr. James Paine, a member of the Loyal Cumberland Rangers, 22.—Mrs. Grace Little, 64; and the following morning her brother, Mr. John Hodgson, 66.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Dunn, innkeeper.

At Cummersdale, Mrs. Sowerby, 56.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. T. Brumfield, 60.

At Blencowe School, near Penrith, Mr. Alexander Joseph, a native of Jamaica, a young gentleman of great natural abilities, 17.

Mr. John Laybourn, 66. He had been agent of the coal-works belonging to J. C. Curwen, esq. in the neighbourhood of Harrington for 22 years.

At Cams-Gill, in Preston-Patrick, near Kendal, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Richard B.; and on the following day, the said Mr. R. Breaks, in his 77th year. Their remains were interred in one coffin, in the Friends' burial ground. They had been married upwards of 52 years, during which time they had not been known

to have had a dispute. And four days afterwards, at Crawsha-Boot, near Burnley, aged 22, Mrs. Mary Binns, wife of Mr. Joseph B., grand-daughter of the above R. and F. Breaks.

At Edmund Castle, near Carlisle, Thomas Graham, esq. father of James G. esq. M. P. 91.

At Boustead hill, Mrs. Jane Mayson, 81.

At Rockcliff, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of John H. esq. 56.

At Kendal, Mrs. Margaret Wallace.—Mrs. Isabella Thompson, 79.

At Dean, Mr. John Robinson, 80.

At Pardshaw Hall, parish of Dean, Mrs. Sarah Steel, 91.

At Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Elihu R.

At Workington, Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C. postmaster, 55.

At Dissington, Mr. W. Banks, 63.—Mrs. Jane Dickenson.

At Harrington, Captain T. Matthews, 20.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The great fair for horses at Howden in Yorkshire is just over, where good horses of all descriptions, whether for harness, hunting, or the road, sold at high prices. Good colts were scarce and sold well. Horses adapted for the cavalry and artillery services were in great demand, and the prices for those of that description experienced a considerable advance. This, which is indisputably the largest fair for horses in the kingdom, commences annually on the 25th of September, and continues till the 3d of October, being attended by all the principal dealers from London, Edinburgh, and from several of the great towns in the different counties of England. During every night of the time above-mentioned, there are not less than two thousand horses in the stables of the respective innkeepers, and those sent out to grass. The stables of the public houses in the adjacent villages to the extent of ten miles round Howden, are also completely full, so that it may fairly be estimated that not less than four thousand horses are every day exposed to sale; and supposing that this number is renewed only four times during those ten days, which is a very moderate calculation, it follows that about sixteen thousand horses are disposed of at this fair, worth together not less than two hundred thousand pounds.

In ploughing a field at Flaxton, near Lobster House, between York and Malton, a lead box was lately turned up which contained about 300 small Saxon silver coins, in high preservation, some silver rings, and pieces of spurs. The box appeared to have been before struck by the plough, as it was somewhat broken, and it is supposed that in consequence, part of its contents had been dispersed.

The third annual report of the House of Recovery in Leeds, from Oct. 1, 1806, to Oct. 1, 1807, communicates the following interesting facts: "Infectious fever, which formerly

formerly spread through whole families and neighbourhoods, has, under the controlling influence of the House of Recovery, been chiefly confined to the individual in whom it first appeared. Only one instance has come to our knowledge (and this in a lodging house, and after an interval of some weeks) in which it attacked a second individual after the removal of the first infected to the House of Recovery. The success attending the practice in the House, is the best proof of the skill and assiduity of the gentlemen to whom the medical department is confined, and to whom our grateful thanks are so justly due. Of 59 patients admitted, (whose families include 300 persons) only four deaths are recorded, and two of these happened within a few hours after admission; too fully evincing the necessity of repeating our injunction, 'that patients be recommended for admission whilst a chance of recovery is afforded.' Nearly one-seventh of the patients admitted since the last Annual Report, were servants or apprentices; a fact which cannot fail to place in a strong light the advantages to be derived from a House of Recovery, and which would doubtless add another motive, if one were wanting, for the encouragement and support of an Institution founded on the broad basis of—General Philanthropy and Self-preservation."

*Married.*] At Conisbro', near Doncaster, Henry Campion, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Miss Frances Watkins, daughter of the Rev. Henry W. prebendary of York.

At Selby, the Rev. John Turner, to Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late John T. esq.

At Hull, Captain Holberry, of the ship Ellison, to Miss Lyon, of Beverley.

H. H. Schorey, esq. of Halifax, to Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. C. of Ripon.

At Northallerton, Mr. Pearson, to Miss Langdale, daughter of Mr. L. bookseller.

At Hutton Bushell, Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. of Melton, high sheriff for this county, to Miss Sophia Osbaldeston, third daughter of the late George O. esq. of the former place.

At Pateley Bridge, Matthew Hanley, esq. of Maimby, near Northallerton, to Miss Hawkridge, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon.

*Died.*] At York, Mr. George Cattle, of the firm of Prince and Cattle, jewellers and silversmiths, 43.—Mr. W. Knapton, only son of Mr. K. of the Star Inn, 18.—Mr. Dennis Peacock, who had been upwards of twenty years a common council-man of Monk Ward.—Mrs. Fowler, late of the Star and Garter.

At Leeds, Mr. John Pickersgill, a member of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.—Mrs. A. Walker, a maiden lady.—Mr. S. Stancliffe, of the White Horse.—Mrs. Wheelwright, many years a school mistress of this town. Mr. Josiah Lee.—Mrs. Waggit.—Miss E. Brooke.

At Hull, Mrs. Ann Sherwood, wife of Mr.

George S. 40.—Mrs. Job, 83.—Mrs. Rebecca Carlill, 77.—Mr. James Pickard, 52.—Lieutenant Shaftoe, of the Sussex militia, son of Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe. He threw himself out of the chamber window, at his lodgings, and in consequence of the bruises he received, died a short time after. He had been left behind the regiment because he was afflicted with a bowel complaint, which brought on delirium, and thus led to this unhappy catastrophe.

At Halifax, in consequence of the bruises he received by falling into a well 60 feet deep, Mr. T. Priestley, inspector of the woollen manufacture.—Mrs. Mail, of the Sun Inn.

At Tickhill, Mrs. Bowser, who for many year had been afflicted with the dropsy. She had been tapped 100 times, when, at each operation, upwards of five gallons of water were taken from her, making in the whole the astonishing quantity of more than 500 gallons.

At Doncaster, the Rev. W. Moore, vicar of Cottingham, near Wetherby, and eldest son of the Rev. S. M. vicar of Doncaster, 31.—Mr. Stanwix, formerly of the Bath and Bristol theatres.—Mr. Samuel Platt, of Manchester.—The Rev. John Ramsden, rector of Crofton, near Wakefield, and vicar of Arksey, near Doncaster.

At Scarbro', aged 67, Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. He married in the year 1762, Miss Amcotts; whose considerable estates now devolve to his eldest daughter, Lady Ingilby Amcotts. He married a second wife, in 1800; by whom he has also another daughter.—Mr. Williamson, surgeon.—Mr. Glass.

At Wortley, Mr. W. Walton, formerly an attorney at Leeds, 49.

At Rawmarsh, Miss Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Wakefield, Mrs. E. Ridsdale, sister to Edward R. esq. 86.—Miss Poynton, 21.—Mrs. Hampshire.—Mr. John Dixon, 67.

At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Wilson, 84.

At Thirsk, Miss Catharine Wrightson, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of that place, coroner and attorney.

At Fangloss, Miss Harriet Cayley, youngest daughter of John C. esq.

At Ardley, near Wakefield, Mrs. Whitaker, 83.

At Brandon, near Leeds, Mrs. Copperthwaite.

At Beverley, Miss Ann Eliza Johnston, second daughter of R. W. J. esq. clerk of the peace for the East Riding.—Mrs. Handley, relict of William H. esq. of Repton, Derbyshire.

At Thornton Hall, Mrs. F. Dodsworth, wife of the Rev. Dr. D.

At Pollington, near Snaith, John Fretwell, esq. 80.

At Kilvington, near Thirsk, the Rev. Francis Henson, B.D. 31 years rector of that place, 70.



## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mrs. Walker, of Moor Garth, to Miss Fayrer.—Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Robinson.

At Bolton, Mr. Rushton, attorney, to Miss Lever.

At Manchester, Mr. George Smith, attorney, to Miss Mary Ann Cooper.

At Liverpool, Capt. George L. French, of the ship Joseph, to Miss Sarah Bibby.

*Died.*] At Preston, Mr. George Dearden.

At Broughton, Mr. John Nelson. He expired on horseback, while returning from Ulverstone market.

At Ulverstone, Mr. John Webster.

At Lancaster, Miss Margaret Mounsey, daughter of the late Mr. William M. of Swarthmore Hall.—Mr. Maugh, an officer of excise.

At Halliwell, near Bolton, Peter Ainsworth, esq. 70.

At Everton, Mrs. Langworth, relict of John L. esq. of Ormskirk and daughter of W. Aspinwall, esq. formerly of Aughton.

At Leighton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Gage Rookwood, wife of Robert Gage R. esq. of Coldham Hall, Suffolk, and daughter of the late T. Worswick, esq. of Lancaster.

At Bolton, Mrs. Rebecca Darbishire, 76.

At Wigan, Mr. John Platt.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, Mr. R. Brighthouse, 100.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Gildart, widow of Johnston G. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Beeley, musician.—Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Mr. William L.—Mrs. Boardman, wife of Mr. Thomas B. 22.—Mr. John Robinson.

At Newton, near Manchester, Mr. Anthony Lane, 64.

At Didsbury, the Rev. John Newton, minister of the church there.

At Liverpool, Mrs. E. Winstanley.—Mrs. Sarah M'Donna, relict of Capt. Brian M'D. and daughter of the late Capt. James Johnson, of this port. Few females ever made an equal proficiency with her in the nautical part of the mathematics.—In the 8th year of her age, Mrs. Bare, relict of the late Mr. Francis B.—Aged 30, Capt. R. Freers, late of the ship Fortitude, of this port. The severe wounds he received in his gallant but fruitless attempt to preserve his ship from the grasp of the enemy, (two French privateers of superior force), off St. Domingo, on the 14th of May last, brought on an illness, which at length proved fatal.—Mrs. Garnett, widow of the late Captain G. 44.—Miss Mary Woods, daughter of Mr. William W.—Mr. John Eccles, 63.—Mr. Henry Thompson, 54.—Mrs. Deprez, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Litherland, watchmaker.—Mrs. Mary Kendall, 68.

## CHESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Chester, in the 70th year of his age, John Ford, late of Old Bond street, MONTHLY MAG. No. 162.

Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Linnæan Society; in whose character, unsullied worth, well known professional skill, and a deep sense of religion, were eminently united.—The Rev. J. Winfield, A. M. one of the minor canons of the cathedral.

At Nantwich, Samuel Hodgson, esq. 72.—Mr. George Steele, attorney.

At Preston Hill, the lady of John Yeates, esq.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Baslow, the Rev. Alexander Crawford Bromhead, of Eckington, to Miss Elizabeth Gardom, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Cliffe House.

At Horsley, Mr. Joseph Buxton, of Derby, to Miss Martha Radford.

*Died.*] At Derby, Miss Amelia Ward, 14.

At Buxton, Mr. John Wright, of Nottingham.—Mrs. Royston, of the George inn.—Mr. Samuel Abel, 70.

At Draycott, Mrs. Cleator, wife of Mr. John C. 26.

At Cliff House, Matlock, Miss Leacroft, eldest daughter of Thomas L. esq.

At the Ryle Farm, Drakelow, Mrs. Cooper.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the twenty-sixth Anniversary of the General Hospital, lately held at Nottingham, the receipts at the church, deducting all expences, exceeded 360l. The liberal support this Institution has in the last year experienced, together with the princely contribution received a few months since from some unknown donor, will enable the Directors fully to accomplish the improvements in the building, which have been for some time in contemplation. It is intended not only to establish two convalescent rooms, but to build a new ward, with additional rooms for patients, as well as considerably to improve all the offices connected with the management of the Institution. The plans have been approved by a general board, held for the purpose of forwarding the measure.

*Married.*] At Whatton, Mr. Thomas Watson, of Scarrington, near Bingham, to Miss Bower.

At Sutton Ashfield, the Rev. Thomas Roome, to Miss Mary Downing.

At Cottam, near Newark, John Booth, esq. of Stockport, Cheshire, to Miss Anne Neal, daughter of George N. esq.

*Died.*] At Bramcote, Mrs. Robinson, relict of George R. esq. 86.

At Nottingham, Edward Lomax, gent. 71.—Mr. May.—Mr. Isaac Rawson, 76.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made, during the next session of parliament, for acts, for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the town of Spalding; for removing, and preventing annoyances and obstructions, and establishing an effective police there: and also for inclosing and dividing the

fens, open fields, marshes, and waste grounds in the parish of Friskney.

*Married.]* At Wandsford, near Stamford, Mr. F. Kirby, of Barrowden, to Miss Jane Sharpe, of Wandsford. It is remarkable that in so considerable a parish, this is the first wedding solemnized in the church, for nearly six years.—The Rev. John Ridghill, rector of Welborne, to Miss Millicent Welby, youngest daughter of the late Richard W. esq.

*Died.]* At Great Grimsby, Mr. Martin Robinson, one of the chief constables of the wapentake of Bradley Havertoe.—Miss Ann Smith, daughter of George S. esq. 21.—Mrs. Ann Fishwick, 26.

At Welbourn, Mrs. Brown, wife of F. B. esq. and only daughter of John Green, esq. 27.—Mrs. Hannah Buringham, relict of Mr. Thomas B. of the Granby inn, who as well as a brother of Mrs. B. died within the last eight months in the same house.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Curtois, late of the Bull's Head inn.—Mr. William Hall of the Shakespear inn.

At Holbeach, Mr. Pass, of the Chequers inn.

At Hardwick, near Lincoln, Mr. Bull.

At Tyd St. Mary's, the Rev. James Wardleworth.

At Boston, Miss Harwood, daughter of the late Mr. H. druggist.—Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Moulson.

At Louth, Mrs. James, widow of the Rev. Peter J. of Greenwich.

At Partney, near Spilsby, Mrs. Scarborough, 91.

At Wrangle, near Boston, Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Aistroke, Mrs. Crosby, 58.

At Ollerton, Mrs. Brown, widow of Mr. Gentle B. late of Lincoln, attorney.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Mountsorrel, in this county, is to be seen an extraordinary vine, which contains about one hundred yards in surface, extending from a single stem upwards of twenty yards in length, and about five yards in height; it is at this time supposed to have a burthen of three hundred weight of grapes; a considerable quantity of good wine is annually made from it.

*Married.]* At Church Langton, the Rev. W. Hanwell Lucas, of Hartshead, Yorkshire, to Mary Jane Wellden, eldest daughter of J. W. Roberts, of Thornby Grange, Northamptonshire.

At Ullesthorpe, Mr. Lord to Mrs. Old.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wykes, of the Anchor inn, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mrs. Webster, of Loughborough Parks.

At Leicester, Mr. Flint, schoolmaster, to Miss Mary Ellison.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Adams, of the White Hart, to Mrs. Bushell.

*Died.]* At Claybrooke Hall, Thomas D. cey, esq.

At Wigstone, Mrs. Siddons.

At Heather, Mr. John Eames, 66.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth Fielding, 72.

At Narborough, Mrs. Iliffe.

At Leicester, Mrs. Harris, in whom the several charities of the town have lost a liberal benefactress.—Mr. Bradley, of the Ram Inn.

At Husband's Bosworth, Mrs. Heygate.

At Hathern, Ruth, wife of Mr. John Underwood, truss-maker for ruptures. She took an active part in the management, and made up, during the last twenty-five years, upwards of one thousand instrumental bandages.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Madely, the Rev. Samuel Walter, curate of that place, to Miss Bray.

At Handsworth, Mr. George Robert Kellsall, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Eggington.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Footman, to Miss Osborne, both of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Henry Smith, attorney, to Miss Turton.

At Cheadle, George Wragge, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Emma Ingleby, second daughter of Mr. I. of the former place.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, Mrs. Wilson, relict of Mr. W. late an eminent manufacturer of Hanley.

In Walsall workhouse, Peter Danks, 104. His faculties were not greatly impaired till a short time previous to his death.—Mr. Peter Cooper, of the Hare and Hounds.—Mr. Francis Plant, 75.

At Hammerwich, near Litchfield, Mr. R. Adie.

At Stafford, Mr. Wood, 56.

At the Ryle Farm, near Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Henry C.

At Ark Hall, near Tamworth, Humphrey Woodcock, esq.

At Cheadle, Mrs. Ward.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the General Hospital at Birmingham, the auditors presented the annual report, by which it appears that the balance due to the Treasurers at Midsummer, 1807, was 3771. 0s. 4d. During the course of last year, the Governors have been obliged to sell out 1000l. of the 3 per cent. consols belonging to this charity, the annual expences of which are double the amount of the regular income. The Board states, that "Great success has attended the distribution of premiums for taking people out of the water, and using means for restoring to life those who were apparently drowned or suffocated. Out of ten cases last year, nine have been successful."

The



The new Public Office and Prison at Birmingham are completed. They form a handsome edifice, which is not excelled by any building, for a similar purpose, in the kingdom. Though their erection has cost a larger sum than was expected, yet the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to finish the whole in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th of September, 1805.

*Married.*] At Aston, Mr. Joseph Peill, of London, to Miss Hannah Robinson, second daughter of Mr. John R. of Birmingham.

At West Bromwich, Mr. William Bullock, jun. to Miss Brinton, only daughter of Walter B. esq. of the same place.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, — Pratt, widow, 102. — Mr. Michael Ashford, 58. — Mr. W. Brittain, 28. — Mrs. Withers, 69. — Mrs. Greatrex, 22. — Mr. Richard Heath, 67. — Mr. Taverner, of the Mermaid. — Mr. Stafford. — Mrs. Barns, relict of Mr. Henry B. 67. — Mr. Thomas Ferneough. — Mr. Lawledge, 60. — Mr. William Simcox, 22.

At Wappenbury, John P. F. J. Plunquette, fifteen years officiating priest to the Catholic congregation of that place, 41.

At Washwood Heath Mr. Allen, 82.

At Oversley Lodge, Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Mr. Edward W. and only daughter of the late Walter Jones, esq. of Alcester.

At Harborne, Mrs. Pratt.

At Albion House, Edgbaston, Mr. B. Bradley, 63.

At Coventry, Mr. Maud, 73. — Mrs. Charley, late governess of a respectable boarding-school, 83. — Mr. William Crump. — Mr. Vale Whitwell. — Mr. Shaw.

At Warwick, Mr. Richard Bevan.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The inclosure of the common, called the common wood in Nonely, is in contemplation.

*Married.*] At Shiffnall, — Coldstream, esq. to Mrs. Ann Wales.

At Aston Round, Mr. Chester, of Wellington, to Miss Lloyd, third daughter of the late John L. esq. of the former place.

At Chetwynd, John Godwin Massey Massey, esq. of the Villa, Market Drayton, to Miss Morris, of Park End, near Newport.

*Died.*] At Wombridge, Mary Heyward, aged 112 years. For some time previous to her death, she received weekly pay, from Mrs. Chariton, of Apley Castle, who paid every attention to her that her aged and helpless state required.

At the Holt, near Cardington, Mr. Norris.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Lewis. — Mrs. Page, relict of Mr. P. druggist. — Mr. John Williams. — The Rev. Henry Crump, vicar of Loughton and New church.

At Baschurch, Mr. Thomas Edwards, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Greenway Head, Mrs. Lowe,  
At Ludlow, Mrs. Pearce Hall, relict of William Pearce H. esq. — Mrs. Mary Kite, wife of Mr. Francis K.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Hardwick. — Mrs. Oakes.

At Wem, Mrs. Margaret Lee, 55.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Pace. — Mr. Thomas Towler, 79.

At Felton, Mr. Lewis.

At the Oak Farm, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Jones.

At Glasshampton, Mrs. Moseley, wife of Walter Michael M. esq.

At Westbury, Mr. Richard Sambrook.

At Leighton, Miss Kynnersley eldest daughter of the late Anthony K. esq.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Timothy Bevington, of London, to Miss Kitty Newman, daughter of Mr. Thomas N. — Mr. Long, wine-merchant, of Kidderminster, to Miss Newman.

At Kidderminster, Mr. R. Evans, of Worcester, to Miss Cooper.

At Evesham, J. W. Lavender, esq. to Miss Rood.

*Died.*] At Upton upon Severn, Thomas Brockhurst, esq. 86.

At Worcester, Mrs. Draycott. — Suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Francis Gittens, who for several years travelled for Mr. Robert Brown, of this city. — Mrs. Benton. — Mr. Crowe, tailor. — Mr. R. M. Mence, attorney, and clerk to the general meetings of lieutenancy for the county. — Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. G. carpenter. — Mrs. Tanner, wife of Mr. T. of the Cross Keys.

At Suckley, Thomas Freeman, esq.

At Droitwich, Mr. Gale, sen.

At Hallow, Mr. John Clifton, deputy registrar of this diocese; a gentleman of distinguished abilities in his profession.

At Claines, Mr. John Copson, 63.

At Little Inkberrow, Mrs. Smith.]

At the Hoo, near Kidderminster, Mr. William Stamford, 75; nearly fifty years bailiff to the family of Mr. Hill.

At Harvington, near Evesham, Mrs. Marshall, 86.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Burrow to Miss Jemima Watkins, both of Kingstone.

At Eardisley, the Rev. Martin Amphlett, vicar of Rhyall, Rutland, to Miss Bourne, of Hereford, daughter of the late Rev. John B. vicar of Kempley, Gloucestershire.

At Marcle, Mr. Thomas Godsell, of Wolton, to Mrs. Gammond, relict of Mr. Peter G. of Soller's Hope Court.

At Ross, Mr. Addis, of Alton Court Farm, to Miss Eliza Evans.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At King-street, William Parry, esq. When the estate devolved to the late Mr. Parry, there remained a ruinous, but then habitable building upon it, famous for having been the residence of the second Harold, and from which the adjoining village took its name Jewish Harold (now corrupted to Ewias Harold). To the lovers of antiquity it is a matter of regret that Mr. Parry, finding it incapable of repair, made use of the materials in erecting a new house.

At Wellington, the Rev. Thomas Wellington, vicar of Hope under Dinmore, 75.

At Kington, Mrs. Ann Moythan, wife of Mr. David M.

At Landinabo, James M'Kenzie, esq. a native of the county of Cromartie in Scotland, formerly a captain in his Majesty's Scotch brigade, in the pay of the states general of the United Provinces, and late captain of a company in the fourth regiment of Dutch troops, in his Britannic Majesty's service.

At Ledbury, Mr. Thomas Morley.

At Clehonger, near Hereford, Mr. John Fencott, 73.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Jenkins, surgeon and apothecary, of Ledbury, to Miss Ireland, of Forthampton.

*Died.*] At Horsley, Elizabeth and Louisa, daughters of the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Williamson.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Newton, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of this city.

At Lechlade, Mrs. Mary Loder, widow of Charles Loder, esq. 86.

At Suckley, Thomas Freeman, esq.

At Kington, near Thornbury, Mr. W. Osborne, 75.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chipping Norton, Mr. Colegrave, of Sibford, to Miss Mary Breakpear of the Blue Boar inn, at the former place.

At Oxford, Mr. G. L. Luker, to Miss Carter.

At Henley, Mr. James Vick, of Dorchester, to Miss M. Dyer.

At Witney, Isaac Newton Lawrence, esq. of Colthill, Berks. to Miss Symonds.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Stone, 50.—Mrs. Sadler, 55.—Miss Firth, 20.—Aged 54, Mr. John Bailey, many years in the service of Mr. Costar, as coachman from this city to London. He was so expert a driver, and so much respected, that many gentlemen of the whip, who had been his pupils, very liberally settled an handsome annuity upon him.—Mr. Thomas Newman, 62. He had for thirty-five years faithfully discharged the offices of cook and manciple to St. John's College.

At Sathampton, Mrs. Marshall, widow of the Rev. Christopher M. of Great Hazleley.

At Bletchington, the Rev. James Coward, rector of the parish.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Wethered, of Marlow, to Miss Bell, of Aylesbury.

At Amersham, the Rev. Richard Thorne, curate of that place, and master of the free grammar-school there, to Mrs. Corbett.

*Died.*] At Beaconsfield, in an advanced age, Mrs. Haviland, relict of the late General Haviland; a woman in many respects justly memorable. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature extensive and various; she possessed a style polished, pointed, and sparkling; her conversation rich, entertaining, and instructive, abounded with anecdotes of those who, in her early days, had been most eminent for letters, wit, and humour, in her native country, Ireland: and in her memory were preserved many beautiful fragments of ancient songs and ballads, which have escaped our most diligent collectors. Above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate; and she discharged the manifold duties of a long life in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to those who were more immediately connected with her.

At Chilton Park, Mr. Henry Smyth, 33.

At Aylesbury, Mr. John Rawbone.

At Clifton Hall, Charles Louis, son of Alexander Small, esq. 7.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. John Warner.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Sowbridgeworth, Mr. William Henry Thurnall, of Whittlesford, near Cambridge, to Miss Howard, of Sawbridgeworth.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Daventry, Charles Rat-tray, M. D. to Miss Freeman, daughter of the late Thomas F.

At Wansford, M. F. Kirby, of Barrowden, Rutland, to Miss Jane Sharpe.

At Castle Ashby, the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Powys, brother to Lord Lilford, to Miss Gould, sister of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and grand-daughter to the late Earl of Sussex.

At Brackley, Mr. John Treacher, of the Swan inn, Buckingham, to Miss Bridget Lathbury.

At Peterborough, Captain Howell, of the Pembroke militia, to Mrs. Waldegrave.

The Rev. J. S. Coleman, of Maidwell, to Miss Elizabeth Bosworth, of Draughton.

*Died.*] At Mears Ashby, Mrs. Catharine Thornton.

At Northampton, Mr. John Fawcett, 83.—Mr. Thomas Ives, forty-two years clerk of the parish of St. Peter, 77.—Mr. Thomas Hilles.

At Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Fisher, brother to the Bishop of Exeter, 54.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, E. L. Edwards, esq. late major of the Flintshire militia, 35.

Mr.



—Mr. Richard Jellis, 45.—Mr. Thomas Tur-land, 80.

At Yaxley, Mr. Robert Gregory, father of Mr. G. of the Royal Military Academy, 59.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. F. Staples.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.]* At Cambridge, the Rev. Francis Creswell, rector of Great Waldingfield in Suffolk and late fellow and rector of Clare-Hall, to Jane, the eldest daughter of Mr. Okes.—Mr. William Allen to Miss James Collett.

At Wisbech, Mr. W. Smalley, to Miss Hill.—Mr. R. Abbott, to Miss Clark, only daughter of Mr. C. attorney.

*Died.]* At Gulden Morden, Mr. Simeon Leete.

At Haddenham, Mr. John Taylor, of the Black Bull, and permanent serjeant in the Haddenham company, of the Ely volunteers.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, a maiden lady, of Exmouth, Devon.

At Bluntisham, Mrs. Applan, wife of Mr. William A.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Alice Watson, widow of the late Cooke W. esq. of Lynn, 81.

At Lindbeach, Mr. John Wallis.

At Linton, Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Rev. Edmund F. jun. vicar of that place, 27.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.]* At Norwich, Henry Reeve, esq. M. D. to Miss Susannah Taylor.

At Hingham, Mr. J. W. Robberts, eldest son of Alderman R. of Norwich, to Miss Ann May Unthank, daughter of William U. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Kerr, surgeon, to Miss Fox, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. esq. of the custom house, in that place.

*Died.]* At Norwich, Miss Sophia Astley, sixth daughter of Sir Jacob Henry A. bart.—Mr. Robert Swan, 51.—Miss Alderson, daughter of Robert A. esq. steward of the city, 20.

—Mr. Joseph Newman, 67.—Mrs. Rivett, 81.—Mr. R. Spooner, 22, and four days afterwards, his mother, Mrs. S.—Mrs. Athow.

—Mr. C. Nelson, 33.—Mr. Henry Gooch, 71.—Mr. C. Stebbings, 58.—Miss Elizabeth Roe, 19.

At Cromer, Mrs. Mary Ransome, relict of Captain William R. 70.—Mrs. Pratt wife of Edward Roger P. esq. of Ryston House, and sister to Lady Astley.

At Heigham, Mrs. Webber, 77.

At Besthorpe, Mr. T. Page, 77.

At Tundenhall, Mr. J. Brooke, 77.

At Tunstead, Mr. T. Mark, 70.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Dickens, relict of Colonel D.—The Rev. Thomas Beckwith, 74.

At South town, Mr. King, proprietor of the Yarmouth mail-coach.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Peake.—Mrs. Bracy.

At Bacton, Mrs. Hewitt, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. 90.

At Harpley, Mr. J. Stapleton 63.

At Redenhall, Mr. Cornelius Bedingsfield, 74.

At Tatterford, Rachel Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Norris, 11.

At Pulham, Mrs. Howes, 80.

At Shropham, Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, 59.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Readwin, 31.

## SUFFOLK.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament during the next session for an Act for dividing and enclosing the Commons and waste lands in the parish of East Bergholt, and in several manors of Old Hall Commandree, otherwise St. John's, Illaries, and Spencers, within the same parish.

*Married.]* At Sudbury, Houghton Spencer, esq. of West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Amelia Strutt, daughter of William S. esq.—The Rev. Edward Hickman, of Denley, Norfolk, to Miss Esther Doggett, second daughter of Mr. John D. of Middleton Hall, Mendham.

At Sprughton, Joseph B. Smyth, esq. to Miss Rogers, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R.

*Died.]* At Hengrave, Mrs. Rookwood, wife of Robert Gage R. esq.

At Sampson's hall, the Rev. C. Tenant, 67. He was perpetual curate of Higham, to which living he was elected in 1774.

At Bury, Mr. Pleasance, of the Unicorn public house, 71.—Mrs. Goldwin.

At St. Andrews, near Beccles, Mr. James Berry.

At Ipswich, Mr. Benjamin Raymond, eldest son of Mr. R. ship-builder, 19.—The Rev. William Gordon, D. D. formerly pastor of the dissenting congregation in Tacket-street, in this town, 79.

At Great Welnetham, Miss Norman, daughter of Mr. William N. 19.

## ESSEX.

It has been both the boast and the advantage of this country, that attention to agriculture has long been the habit of the most distinguished characters for rank and talent. By this means the staple resources of the country have been augmented, and a smiling peasantry have been accompanied with national strength. The name of Bakewell excited the enterprise of others. In the late Duke of Bedford the country lost one of the ablest agriculturists and the most generous patron of husbandry. We have, however, still Ellman, Culley, and Westcar; but we regret to find, that the late sale of Burnham Wike has deprived us of the exertions and judgment of Mr. Wakefield, whose extensive and valuable stock is now dispersed. Mr. Wakefield did not confine his exertions to one department of husbandry, the flock, the drove, and the draft, were equally the object of his attention, and in the late sale it was difficult to say which was most admired, his South Down sheep, his Devon stock, or his Suffolk horses. It

It required no common share of judgment to select such a stock, as was submitted to sale by Mr. Wakefield; and though the prices at which they were knocked down, excites the wonder of those unacquainted with agricultural pursuits, the experienced farmer well knows that Mr. Wakefield's unsparing expence of money and exertion in the collection of this stock have not been too liberally rewarded. A sale more numerously attended has seldom taken place. The sheep sold uncommonly well, and notwithstanding the wetness of the second day, the Devons brought large prices, but the great competition was for this gentleman's Suffolk horses. Mr. Robinson, of Ireland, was the purchaser of *Knot of Oak* the most beautiful cart stallion in the kingdom. Colonel Maister bought the old horse *Britton*. Lord Chichester obtained two stallions, Sir Hugh Smith one, and Sir Henry Mildmay another. The Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Chichester and Jersey, Lords Heathfield and Somerville, Sirs H. Mildmay, W. Rowley, J. Sebright, R. Harland, and the Hon. Mr. Vanneck, were present among the numerous graziers, farmers, and agriculturists who attended from all the districts of the kingdom.

*Married.*] At Willingale Spain, Mr. Luxmore, surgeon, of St. Mary Axe, London, to Miss Barker, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Spain's Hall.

Mr. Burrell, of Lynn, Norfolk, to Mrs. Tyler, widow of Mr. Christopher T. of East House Farm, Romford.

At Halsted, Mr. Martin, of the Gorge inn, to Miss Miller.

At Colchester, Mr. John Blyth, of Great Totham, to Miss Charlotte Blyth.

*Died.*] At Wood ord, Mrs. Free, of New Broad street, London, 74.

At Romford, John Tyler, esq.—Mr. George, corn-factor, 47.

At Writtle, Mr. James Smith.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Emberton.

At Woodham Walter, Mr. William Brooks.

At Moulsham, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William L. of the Three Queens.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Wybrow, of the Red Cow public house.—Mr. Andrew Smith.

At Colchester, Mrs. Leaggett, wife of Mr. L. of the Ship inn, 63.

At Lodge Hall, Corringham, Mr. Charles Clarence.

At Stoke, by Nayland, Mr. Green wife of Mr. Thomas G.

#### KENT.

The commanding engineer at Dover, has it in contemplation to pull down the cliff to the southward of the town, called Hay Cliff, but more generally known by the title of Shakespeare's Cliff, so distinguished from the allusion made to it by our immortal bard in the play of King Lear. The plan is as follows. The cliff is to be lowered about fifty

or sixty feet, so as to leave a level space, in order that a battery of twenty guns may be erected, under the idea that the guns of the castle and heights are not able to take the coast to the eastward of the castle, and to the westward towards Folkestone. The perpendicular height of the cliff is thought to be now three hundred and fifty feet, and has for centuries past excited the admiration of every beholder, and is the common topic of conversation with travellers who visit the town. Should this cliff be lowered, as it is intended, it would tend to lessen the beauty of the place, and to deprive vessels at sea of a very excellent land-mark; but, on the other hand, should a Martello tower be erected, on it, in the state it now is, it will command the whole range of coast from the South Foreland to Folkestone, and would be of infinite service in protecting the coast. Should a landing be attempted and the enemy take shelter under the high cliffs at St. Margaret's, it would also protect the heights from the enemy throwing shells into the place, were they to get possession of any of the adjacent hills. Barracks might also be built to contain some hundreds of men, and the plan would add to the beauty and grandeur of the scene; at the same time it would not cost one-third of the expence which the erection of a battery would incur.

*Married.*] At Linton, the Rev. H. W. Neville, second son of Christopher N. esq. of Willingore, Lincolnshire, to Miss Amelia Mann second daughter of James M. esq.—Robert Martin Smith, esq. of Bromley, to Miss Thomas, eldest daughter of James T. esq. of Greenwich.

At Dover, John Somerville, esq. of London, to Miss Wilson.—The Rev. J. H. Hewlett, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Brattle of Watlingtonbury.

*Died.*] At Margate, Lewis Agassiz, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in London, 70.—Mrs. W. Vardon 26.

At Canterbury, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, in this county, 61.—Mrs. Ellender.—Mr. Robert Gardener.—J. Cumming, esq. an eminent attorney.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Richardson, wife of major general R.

At Ightham Court Lodge, Richard James, esq. receiver general for the county and many years colonel of the West Kent militia.

At Wilsley Green, Cranbrook, Mrs. Selby, relict of Captain S.

At Cranbrook, the Rev. Richard Podmore, nearly thirty years vicar of that parish, 63.

At Wootton Court, the Rev. Edward Tyme-well Brydges, rector of Ottenden and Wootton, 58.

In the Isle of Grain, Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Rotherhithe, 65.

At Deptford, Mrs. Rout, 77.

At



At Herne, Mr. William Ashbeed, 21.  
 At Deal, Mr. Richard Danton, pilot.  
 At Faversham, John Smith, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for this county.—Mr. Clackett.—Mr. Bunyer, 77.  
 At Bishop Stortford, Edward Broome, esq. of town Malling.  
 At Dover, Mr. James Turney, many years one of the Trinity pilots of that town, 66.

## SURRY.

*Married.]* At Frant, William Haldane Esq. to Miss Morgan.

At Croydon, Mr. Alfred Smith, of the Borough, to Miss De Horne, eldest daughter of A. D. H. esq. of Surry square.

*Died.]* At Norwood, Mr. Stephen Spence, esq. of Great Marlborough street, London, 60.

At Croydon R. Harris, esq. formerly a druggist in St. Paul's church yard, London.

## SUSSEX.

The new road from Brighton to Worthing through Lower Lancing is already set out and intended to be finished early next spring. The distance between these favourite watering places will not only be shortened nearly two miles, but will be one of the pleasantest rides on the coast.

A martello tower, upon a very extraordinary scale, is now building at East Bourne. It has an advanced circular wall, of considerable thickness, behind which is another support, consisting entirely of beach timber; and the walls of the tower itself will be so strong, as to render it impregnable in every point. These towers are supplied with cisterns, upon a very commodious and economical construction: they consist of squares of oak timber, lined with lead, the eighth part of an inch in thickness.

*Married.]* At Arundel, Captain Arthur Morris of the 73d regiment of foot, to Georgiana Frederica Morris, only daughter of Captain Charles M. of Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, London.

At Steyning, Mr. Sheppard, of London, to Miss Young, daughter of Mr. Edward Y. —

*Died.]* At Shoreham, Mrs. Kilvington, wife of H. M. K. esq. and sister to S. Rolleston, esq. of the secretary of state's office.

At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Pellat, son of Thomas P. esq. of Ironmonger's Hall, London. — Captain Duval of the South Gloucester militia. — Sir John Hort, bart. of Arlington street, Piccadilly, many years British consul, at Lisbon.

At Lewes, Mr. Woodward, 80. — Philadelphia Pollington, 91. — Mrs. Cuel, 81. — Mr. Edward Verrall, 64.

At Southover, John Blackmann, gent. 73.

At Hoe, near Brighton, Mrs. Huddleston, wife of John H. esq. of Down Place.

At Ringmer, Henry Thurloe Shadwell, esq. a justice of peace, and captain of a corps

of volunteer cavalry, called the Sussex Guides.

At Black Down, near Midhurst, Richard Yaldwyn, esq. 45.

At Wickham, near Steyning, Mr. Penfold.

At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Battman.

At Cocking, Mr. Underwood, 48.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The population of Southampton has so much increased, that it is in contemplation to build a new street and green market, opposite the present market house. As there are no other schemes so desirable an improvement, there remains not a doubt but the projected scheme will be effected.

*Married.]* At Christchurch, Captain Stuart, R. N. second son of the late Sir Charles S. to Miss Sullivan, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John S.

*Died.]* At Butt's Ash, on the borders of the New Forest, Hampshire, in the 94th year of his age, Thomas Moody, esq. one of the old st lieutenants in the navy, superannuated with the rank of commander. He served as lieutenant in the ship with the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in all his actions in the West Indies, in the war which ended in 1748; and again in the succeeding war, until the admiral struck his flag, in 1757; after which time he did not again go to sea.

In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Matthew Woodford, Archdeacon of Winchester, prebend of that cathedral, and rector of Crawley and Calbourn, in this county.

At Alverstoke, near Gosport, Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral, and rector of Alverstoke; father of Mr. Sturges Bourne, one of the lords of the treasury.

At Shidfield Lodge, near Wickham, Mrs. Sarah Bligh, wife of Captain John B. commander of Majesty's ship Alfred, in the Baltic.

At Heckfield Place, Mrs. Sarah Mowbray last surviving sister of the late James M. esq. of Burley manor, near Ringwood.

At A'restord, Mr. William Witear, surgeon and apothecary.

At Winchester, Mrs. Paterson. — Mrs. Oram.

At Fareham, Mrs. Elizabeth Leek, 70.

At the Halfway house, near Portsmouth, Mr. Burgess, innkeeper.

At Fawley, Captain Moody, 97.

At Hulsea barracks, Lieutenant Munro, of the first veteran battalion, assistant paymaster of detachments at Hulsea — Mr. William Barrowman, the venerable bombardier who some time since attended at Blackhouse fort, but who was lately handsomely superannuated in consequence of his previous good conduct.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Chippenham, Mr. Rugg, attorney, to Miss Bowsher, of the Bear inn.

At

At Holt, Mr. Starr, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Edward Southouse esq. late one of his Majesty's judges at Montreal, in Canada.

*Died.]* At Salisbury, E. Hinxman, esq. of Durnford house, an alderman of that city.—Mrs Mary Whitmarsh, 71.

At Wootton Bassett, John Ralph, esq. a justice for the county, and an alderman and justice for the borough of Wootton Bassett.

At South Eulham-house, Mrs Whalley, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. of Mendip Lodge, Somersetshire.

At Warminster, Miss Halliday

At Chippenham, Mr. Thomas Brinkworth.—Samuel Neate, esq.

At Melksham, John Newman, esq.

At Conock, near Devizes, Mr. Samuel Pinchin.

#### BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the intended Literary Institution at Reading, held a few days since, at the Town Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that a proper situation for a Library and Reading-room should be procured, and other necessary arrangements made for its establishment, as soon as possible, and a committee for that purpose was appointed. A considerable addition has recently been made to the subscription, which now amounts to upwards of one hundred shares, at 30l. each.

In addition to the improvements which have lately taken place at Newbury, it is in contemplation to make a new approach to the market from Bartholomew street, a little above the church, of sufficient width to admit three carriages abreast.

*Married.]* At Newbury, Mr. Trumplett, linen-draper, to Miss Palmer, both of Newbury.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Henry Wintle, of Culham, near Abingdon, rector of Somerton, to Miss Ann Drayton, Gloucester.

At Islip, Mr. Ashcombe, of Newbury, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, youngest daughter of Thomas P. esq.

At Froxfield, Mr. Hawkes, schoolmaster, of Newbury, to Miss Newman.

At Reading, James Mackenzie, esq. of Exmouth, to Miss Ann Pococke.

John Gibson, esq. of Ross, Herefordshire, to Miss Eliza Knapp, daughter of the Rev. Thomas K. rector of Eaglesfield.

*Died.]* At Inkpen, Mr. John Baster.

At Radley, Mr. John Coleing, 65.

At Winkfield, Miss Adams.

At Newbury, Mrs. Brown.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Silkstone, formerly keeper of the Mews at Bristol Hotwells.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Edwards, of the Saracen's Head inn.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

In excavating the new canal, near the Red-

cliffhouse, Bristol, the workmen have discovered a great number of oak trees, about fifteen feet below the surface of the earth. Some of them are as much as three feet in diameter; on being exposed to the atmosphere, the outside peels off, and moulders away, but the heart is so firm and sound, that several of the pieces have been manufactured into spokes and tables, which, in appearance, are not unlike faint coloured mahogany.

Lately was held, in the Exhibition Yard of the Bath and West of England Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the first public mart of that society, for the sale of improved British Clothing Wool. A very considerable quantity of such wool was sent from various parts of the West of England, some of which was sold at fair prices; and though, on account of the stagnation of trade, occasioned by the peculiar juncture of public affairs, a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary, it is highly probable this mart, whether to be annual or otherwise, as shall be determined, will increase in its importance.

*Married.]* At Bath, the Rev. Edwin Stock, eldest son of the bishop of Killala, to Miss Louisa Droz, daughter of the late Simeon D. esq.—The Rev. Sumner Smith, vicar of Ashill, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St Mary Redcliff, Bristol.—The Rev. James Haviland, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss M. Parker, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh P.—Mr. Strange, to Miss P. Hazard, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel H. bookseller.—Newman Knowlys, esq. common serjeant of the city of London, to Mrs. Slope.—John Mervin Nooth, esq. to Mrs. Wilford.—Mr. F. A. Shum, to Mrs. Cooke—George Samuel Kett, esq. of Seething Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Milford, only child of Richard M. esq.

At Stoke Courcy, James Cragg, esq. to Miss Mary Rawlins, youngest daughter of John R. esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. Isaac Tozer, jun. of Teignmouth, Devon, to Miss Ann Goodman, of Chippenham, Wilts.—The Rev. Thomas Spencer, A.M. of Oxford, to Miss Bowles, daughter of the late Edward B. esq. of Shirehampton.—Lieutenant J. Norman, R.N. to Miss E. Gilmore—Captain Colland, of the Glamorgan militia, to Miss Forbes, second daughter of the late Thomas F. esq. of Bristol.

At North Stoneham, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, fellow of Winchester college, to Miss Beadon, daughter of the Rev. Edward B. rector of North Stoneham.

Thomas Hayten, esq. of Eden Vale, to Miss A. Smith, of Tiverton.

*Died.]* At Bath, Mrs. Maltby, relict of Thomas M. esq. of Lakenham-Grove, Norfolk, and mother to the lady of the bishop of Lincoln,



Lincoln, 82.—Miss Bull, of Steeple Ashton.  
—Mrs. Trigg, mother of Richard T. esq.—  
J. M. Farquharson, esq. a gentleman descended from the Farquharsons of Invercoul, in Scotland, but who resided many years in St. Petersburg, where he was universally esteemed, as well by the natives as by his own countrymen.—Mrs. Ravenhill.—Mr. Josiah George, 86.—Thomas Oliver Vassal, third son of the late John V. esq. and brother to the late gallant Colonel V.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Cox, son of Samuel C. esq.—Mr. P. C. Sharp, son of the late Rev. John S. pastor of the Baptist meeting.—Mr. William Bartley.—Mrs. Barrett, mother of Mr. B. of the customs.—Mrs. Grosett, wife of Schaw G. esq. a lady of unbounded charity, whose death was the result of an accident that has of late years occasioned the loss of so many valuable lives. Her clothes caught fire while alone in her drawing-room, and she survived but a few hours. The house took fire also and was with difficulty saved.—Henry George Pretyma, second son of the Rev. Dr. P. Archdeacon, and residentiary of Lincoln.—Mr. John Snooke.—The Rev. John Gent, vicar of Stoke, by Nayland, Suffolk, 66.

At Kingston, near Taunton, John Band, esq. late of Wookey house, many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and also a deputy lieutenant for the county.

At Combe Down, Mr. Birchall, formerly an eminent upholder of Bath, 76.

At Bristol, Mrs. Evans—Mrs. Cole.—Mr. John Room, son of Mr. James R. merchant—Mrs. E. Stevens, relict of Mr. W. L. glass-manufacturer.

At Bath, Mrs. Tillstone, relict of Mr. T. surgeon, of Brighthelmston.—Miss Shute.—Mr. G. Powles, 19.

At Clifton, Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart. of Drumbee Castle, Donegal, Ireland.—Richard Vickers Pryor, esq.

At Earton, near Kingsbridge, J. Pierce, esq.

At Cheddar, near Wells, Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr. James F.

At Long Ashton, Mrs. Tretch.

At Bromwidd, near Newcastle Emblyn, Thomas Lloyd, esq.

At Woodbury, J. T. Ceely Trevillian, esq. of Middledney.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. William Hippisley, 76.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. W. Harvey.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Creech St. Michael, Mrs. Ann Dight.—Mr. John Dyer, 92.

At Winborne, Edward Hanham, eldest son of the Rev. Sir James H. of Dean's-court, 11.

At Dorchester, Mr. Adams, of the Queen's-arms inn, 36.—Mrs. Bonifas, 25.

At Yeovil, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. John Hookins, banker.

At Beaminster, Thomas Harris, esq. 85.

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At Halstock, John Clarke, esq.

At Poole, Mrs. Ann Moore, wife of Mr. Joseph M. bookseller.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A vein of coal of fine quality, equal to that of Newcastle, has lately been opened on Long Down, about three miles from Exeter; and the most sanguine expectations are entertained that it will ultimately turn out of great magnitude and importance.

At the autumnal meeting of the western Apian society, held on the 3th of October at Exeter, it was resolved—That a premium of the first rate shall next year again be given to the person who shall take from his apiary the greatest quantity of honey and wax, without destroying the bees, leaving the colony equally heavy as on the first of May;—and that a like premium shall be divided between two or three cottagers who shall, in like manner, take the value of the rent of their cottages.—Th t a premium of the third rate shall be given to the resident gardener or servant of any nobleman or gentleman who shall take the greatest quantity from his master's apiary; and a premium of the fourth rate shall be given to the operator who shall take the greatest quantity from those of his employers; and that a reward of three pounds shall be given to the first person who shall convict any robber of an apiary in the year 1808.

*Married.*] At Withecombe Raleigh, the Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, Essex, to Miss Davies, of Exmouth.

At Torr, George Mitchell, esq. to Miss Andrews, eldest daughter of Mr. M. attorney, of Modbury.

At Broadwoodkelly, Anthony Bulleid, esq. of Southmolton, to Miss Elizabeth Vicary, daughter of Mr. Thomas V. of Brixton House.

At Crediton, Mr. W. Hender, surgeon, of Collington, to Miss Elizabeth Bury.

At Exeter, Mr. Samuel Luscombe, jun. surgeon of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Miss Charlotte Walker.

At Plymouth, Isaac Femers, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Susanna Ward.

At Barnstable, William Prole, esq. of Georgeham, to Miss Rebecca Watson.

*Died.*] At Woodbury, the Rev. Mr. Davie, formerly one of the priest vicars of Exeter cathedral.

At Heavitree, Miss Sarah Tucker, of Honiton, 21.

At Exmouth, Mr. John Staple, 57.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Esly, wife of Mr. William B. jun. 26.

At Exeter, Mrs. Joan Giggory.—Mrs. Mackintosh, relict of John M. esq. of Islington, 73.—Joseph Johnson, esq.—Mrs. Pickard.—Mrs. Snelling, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Woodbury, John Holwell, esq. 84.

At Teignmouth, Charles Durnford, esq. barrister at law.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Colman, wife of Francis C. esq.

At Coryton, Mrs. Tucker, wife of William T. esq.

At Tavistock, Mrs. Hall, wife of Charles Hall, M.D. late of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

At Plymouth, Miss Louisa Grigg, 18.

At Exeter, Mrs. Chave, relict of John C. esq. of Rembertou, and daughter of William Troyte, esq. of Huntsham.—Mr. Matthew Bowden: he was found dead in his bed.

At Colebrooke, the Rev. Henry Land.

At Chumleigh, John Fewings, aged upwards of 90. This man was of the humble occupation of a tinker, but he presented a singular contrast to the corrupt manners and dissolute life of this description of itinerants. He was never known to take what is technically called a dram, nor was he ever seen in a state of intoxication; and, until within a year or two previous to his decease, he uniformly followed his employment without the assistance of glasses. At this advanced period, also, he would (to accommodate an old customer) walk five or six miles, with his tools at his back, and return the same day. The following anecdote, which he often related, may not be deemed unworthy of insertion, as it tends to shew the prodigious increase of consumption in an article then scarcely known to the lower classes of society. About fifty years ago, calling accidentally at a farmhouse, he was invited to partake of some tea that the good woman had just brought from market, and which she actually prepared by boiling in the common kitchen copper, and every now and then dipping a portion of it out with a ladle. This rough preparation, however, pleased honest John so well, that from that time till his dissolution, he was a perfect Johnsonian tea drinker.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, John Nepean, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, son of Brigadier-General Nepean, to Miss Oates, daughter of M. O. esq. of Bellairs.—W. Lake, esq. to Miss Harriet Tippet.

At Forvey, Mr. Collins, a master in the royal navy, to Miss Catharine Dewar.

At St. Erme, John W. Chilcott, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. rector of St. Erme.

At Redruth, Mr. Donald Bain, master of the academy at that place, to Miss Harriet Wire, daughter of Mr. David W. surgeon and apothecary.

At St. Hilary church, near Marazion, Francis Rawle, esq. solicitor to Miss Amelia Millett, only daughter of Richard Oke M. esq. of Penpoll.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Couch, to Miss Charlotte Heame.

Mr. T. Trelow, of Nansavallen, to Miss Sophia Tom, of St. Columb.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hains.

*Died.*] At Helston, Mr. Edward Wheeler, inn-keeper.—Mr. Richard Thomas.

At Portissac, near Padstow, Captain W. Billing.

At Bodmin, the youngest son of Mr. Wright.

At Penzance, Colonel Campbell.—Mr. Henry Roberts.—Mrs. Jenkins, 85.

At Parr, Mr. H. Crockett, an officer of the customs.

At St. Austell, Mrs. Rowe, widow of Mr. Philip R. and daughter of Mr. Walter Purnery.

At Penzance, Mrs. Honor Carthen, 50.—Mr. Peter Rogers, 45.

At Pentreath, Miss Thomas.

At Padstow, Charles Hellyar, esq.

At Bodmin, Mr. Thomas Marsh, officer of excise.

At Trevarno, near Helston, Mrs. Philippa Wallis, wife of Mr. Christopher W. attorney, 67.

At St. Tudy, Mr. Joseph Rounsavell.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Belfast, a poor woman named Johnston, at the age of 123 years. She has left a brother, aged 100, and his wife of the same age.

At Killester House, near Dublin, Sir Wm. Gleadowe Newcomen, baronet, principal of the oldest banking-house in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles Newcomen, of Carriglass, in the county of Longford, esq. (since created in her own right Viscountess Newcomen.) He was many years representative in parliament for the county of Longford. He succeeded as principal in the bank, and in honours and estates, by his only son, the Hon. Sir T. Newcomen, Bart.

At the Broadstone, Mr. Crobally, 123. Until the six weeks previous to his decease, he had not experienced two days illness in the course of his uncommonly protracted life.

At Limerick, in his 79th year, Sylvester O'Halloran, esq. an eminent surgeon and man-midwife, as well as a celebrated historian, member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of most of the literary societies in the United Kingdom. He studied physic and surgery in Paris and London; and made so rapid a progress, that he published his first work before he had attained the age of twenty-one. In 1752 appeared his *Treatise of the Glaucoma or Cataract*, in an octavo volume. He afterwards wrote a *Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus*, likewise in one volume octavo; an *Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland*, in a quarto volume; and a *general History of Ireland* in two quarto volumes, published in 1778. A second edition of the latter, with considerable improvements, appeared in 1803. He was profoundly versed in the Irish language and ancient laws, and was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick,



Brunswick, a steady supporter of its constitution, and was a warm advocate for the honour and interest of his native country. His remains were interred in his family vault at Killilee.

A few days ago, in Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin, literally of a broken heart, John Long, after a captivity of about six months. He was a man, who lived, for the most part of a long life, with people of the first consequence, by whom he was both loved and respected. Possessed of most uncommon natural talents, he unfortunately wanted steadiness in pursuit, too often the defect of superior genius. He held, for many years, an employment in the revenue, which he greatly improved, and advanced its interests. But losing his great and powerful friend, by the death of Mr. Beresford, that salary and remuneration, to which he conceived he had the most undoubted and equitable claim, were withheld. Enfeebled by sickness and old age, he was arrested and thrown into prison, for the bill of costs of an attorney, whom he never saw and never employed. Harassed and worn out in attendance and solicitations to those who were strangers to his merits and his wants, he sank into the grave, where the righteous rest from their labours, and the selfish and unfeeling cease from troubling. The sum he was imprisoned for was a small one, and would have been cheerfully paid by a young nobleman, less distinguished for high rank and fortune than by unbounded philanthropy and charity; but his moderation or pride shrank from the idea of being too burdensome to his munificent benefactor; and thus, in a crowded and offensive prison, he fell a victim to the delicacy of his feelings, leaving behind him, to the pity of the public, and the consideration of those upon whom he may have had any claims, a widow, an old woman between eighty and ninety, destitute of every outward thing in this life, as the miserable manner of her husband's death amply testifies.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At the government-house in the Island of Antigua, the Right Honourable Ralph Payne, Baron of Lavington of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Bath, Captain General, Governor in Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Leeward Islands. Early in life, during his residence in the Island of St. Christopher's, he was elected one of the representatives of the House of Assembly in that Island, and so great was the influence he had acquired from the avowed superiority of his talents and knowledge, that at the first meeting of the house he was called unanimously to the chair, and by his conduct in that distinguished situation, fully justified the choice that had been made. It was said at the time this event took place, that he was not legally qualified from his state of minority, to take his seat as a member of the assembly, and consequently could not assume the duties of the chair.

This might have been, and it is believed that the house knew it to be true, but the requisition it had made was too great to be hazarded on the result of a motion, and the question was never agitated. On his arrival in England, he was introduced to the highest circles, and his accomplishments soon made his society acceptable wherever he went. After having made the tour of Europe, he was elected, in 1768, a member of the British Parliament, for the borough of Shaftesbury; and in the successive parliaments of 1774 and 1780, he served for Camelford and Plympton. In 1773 he was honoured with the order of the bath, and at the time of his death was the senior knight. In 1771 he was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Leeward Islands, and continued in that station until 1775, when he returned to England, and was appointed clerk of the board of green cloth, in which department he remained during the continuance of that board. In October, 1795, he was advanced to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Lavington, and was again elected in the British parliament as representative for Woodstock. In 1801, his lordship was a second time appointed captain-general of the Leeward Islands, and sworn a member of the king's privy council. His lordship's conduct as a governor, his wish to promote the welfare and happiness of his Majesty's colonial subjects, his unbounded hospitality, dignified reception of strangers, and admirable conduct in the duties of society, have left a lasting impression on the inhabitants of Antigua. When that colony laboured under the unavoidable pressure of debt incurred in making preparations for resisting the enemy who threatened it with danger, his lordship so strongly recommended the case to his Majesty's ministers, as to obtain a parliamentary grant of ten thousand pounds towards alleviating the public burthen. His lordship married Mademoiselle Françoise Lambertine, Baroness de Kolbell, of a noble Saxon family, and daughter of Frederick Maximilian, Baron de Kolbell, a general in the Imperial service, who survives him. Dying without issue the title becomes extinct. His lordship departed this life on the 1st of August, in the 69th year of his age. His remains were interred with military honours, in the garden of Carlisle's estate, his property, on a spot pointed out for that purpose some short time before his death by his lordship.

Mostally wounded, at Rosetta, in Egypt, in April last, Captain Andrew Pick, of the 53rd regiment, son of Sir Vesian Pick, and nephew of the Reverend John Pick, of John's Town, Kilkenny, Ireland. He was a young man of piety and virtue, a most excellent officer, and an invaluable friend. He died with his whole company except three, whilst nobly leading them to the charge against a large Turkish army, principally cavalry, and fell, overpowered by numbers, universally lamented by all who knew him.

COMMERCIAL

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, we have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of both the Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets, the latter under convoy of the Northumberland man of war, from Barbadoes. The Jamaica fleet were scattered in a heavy gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland, and one of them, the *Susannah Rutland*, bound to Glasgow, has been taken by a Spanish privateer of fourteen guns; the same privateer also took the *Mary Oswald*, bound for Liverpool, but fortunately she has since been retaken by the Virginia frigate, and is arrived in Ireland. These fleets have brought home a very considerable quantity of West India produce into our markets, which is at present very dull indeed, particularly rum and cotton wool, as also is coffee, of which article some public sales have been lately made at rather reduced prices. In fact, until the northern ports of Europe are once more opened to receive our colonial produce, it is impossible to expect that the planters in the West Indies, or the merchants concerned in the trade, can benefit by it. Jamaica sugars sell in the market from 53s. per cwt. to 80s. according to quality, and those of the Leeward Islands from 52s. to 77s. per cwt. Jamaica Rum from 3s. 1d. to 4s. per gallon, and Leeward Island from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon. Coffee from 80s. for ordinary, to 6l. per cwt. for fine. West India cotton from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. a very dull sale. Ginger and Pimento keep up their prices, but they are articles of little consideration.

The following are the late public sales of the West India produce, viz.

By William Anderson	963 Casks Muscavado Sugar, from 53s. to 67s. per Cwt.
.....	451 Casks and bags Coffee ..... 40s. to 125s. per ditto
.....	100 bags Pimento ..... 8½d. to 9½d. per lb.
.....	28 ditto White Ginger ..... 11½s. 6d. per cwt.
.....	480 ditto Cotton (Demerary) ..... 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.
.....	891 Casks St. Vincents, St. Kitts, Demerary Sugar 52s. to 67s. per cwt.
William Broadhurst	401 ditto ditto ..... 54s. to 61s. per cwt.
Widow Purdy and Sons	216 Bags Pimento, bonded ..... 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb.
J. and M. Woodhouse	175 Casks Coffee ..... 84s. to 129s. per cwt.
.....	396 Bags Pimento, bonded ..... 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb.
Kymer and Co.	540 Casks and bags Coffee ..... 80s. to 128s. 6d. per cwt.
George McKenzie	421 Bags Cotton Wool ..... 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

At the Honourable the East India Company's sale, were sold

1195 Chests Indigo (Privilege) from 2s. 4d. to 9s. 5d. per lb.
144 Ditto ..... (Private trade) .. 2s. 11d. to 8s. 5d. ditto
287 Ditto ..... (Privilege) .... 5s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. ditto

And at their Cinnamon sale 2287 bales Cinnamon sold at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. per lb. duty to be paid. Also ten Chests, and one box of Mace at 48s. to 57s. per cwt. three Chests Cloves at 3s. 7d. per lb.

Private trade 51 Casks Mother of Pearl shells, at 4l. 6s. to 5l. 2s. per cwt.

2 Boxes Musk, ..... at 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per ounce troy
210 Ditto, Vermillion or Cinnabar at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.
124 Ditto, Star Aniseseed ..... at 12l. 5s. to 15l. 5s. per cwt.

Also sundry Drugs, Gums, &c. too numerous to detail.

London, October 7, 1807.—The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the following Tea, viz.

Tea Bohea .....	500,000lb.
Congou and Campoi .....	4,300,000
Souchong and Pehoe .....	200,000
Singlo and Twankay .....	700,000
Hyson skin .....	100,000
Hyson .....	300,000

Total, including Private Trade 6,100,000lbs.

On Monday, the 7th December, 1807—Prompt, March 4th, 1808.

In the course of eight days, 1,481,304lbs. of Tobacco has been imported into London from Virginia, yet the price of this article, of such great consumption, has not lowered; but we doubt not that the speculation might prove a good one, if it should unfortunately happen that the present existing differences between the two countries were not speedily settled. The quantity of Sugars bonded and warehoused for security of the duties in this port in ten days, has been no less than 23,761 hogsheads, and nearly 3,000 Puncheons of Rum, all by the aforementioned fleets from the West Indies.

The great linen-market, at the linen-hall of Dublin is now going on; linens of every description are in great demand, and the prices given by the English buyers are favourable for the manufacturers. It is expected that the large sums of money to be drawn on London, against these



these purchasers, will considerably lower the present rate of Exchange between the two countries; provisions of every description are at present, in Ireland, uncommonly plentiful and cheap; the prices at Dublin on the 10th instant were, viz. Bacon 56s. to 60s. per cwt. Butter is of three qualities, first, 106s. per cwt.; second at 97s. per cwt.; and third sort at 88s. per cwt. Hams, from 50s. to 52s. per cwt. and Beef and Pork proportionably reasonable. The long threats of Buonaparte with respect to Portugal, are at length put in force, as it was fully expected the ports of that kingdom would be shut against us on the 20th of this month, the greatest bustle is made at Lisbon and Oporto in shipping off the produce out of the country which belongs to the British Factory there, as well as the British residents, and already nearly fifty families have arrived at the different out-ports there.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Oct. 6.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 13.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 4 ....	34 4 ..	34 4....	Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
Altona ....	34 5 ....	34 5 ..	34 5 ..	— Sussex, 5l. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 5 ....	35 5 ..	35 5 ..	— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
Paris .....	24 10 ....	24 10 ..	24 10 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. 10s. to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	51 .....	50½ .....	50 .....	— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
Naples ....	42 .....	42 .....	42 .....	— Farnham, 8l. to 11l. per cwt.
Genoa .....	45½ .....	45½ .....	45 .....	Hop trade rather dull and prices worse.
Lisbon .....	62 .....	62 .....	62 .....	The average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive
Oporto ....	63¾ .....	63¾ .....	62 .....	of duty, ending 9th instant, is 32s. 9d. per cwt.
Dublin ....	10½ a ¼ .....	10½ a ¼ ..	10½ .....	

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in October, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Grand Junction Canal, at 90l. per share.—Grand Surry, 47l. to 45l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Rochdale, 40l.—Kennet and Avon, Original, 20l.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24l.—Lancaster, 18l.—West India Dock Stock, 148l. per cent.—East India Dock, 120l. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. Nett for the last half year.—London Dock, 112l. per cent.—Commercial-Road, 120l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l.—Rock Life Assurance, 7s. per Share premium.—East London Water-Works, 50l. to 49l. premium.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 12l. premium.—Southwark Brewery, per Share, premium.—Tavistock-Mineral Canal, at par.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

How sweetly nature strikes the ravish'd eye,  
Through the fine veil with which she oft conceals  
Her charms in part, as conscious of decay.

**DURING** the last month, betwixt the 19th of September, and the 19th of October, the woods have been gradually assuming their rich autumnal colours; and at the time I am writing, they are in, probably, their greatest beauty. The leaves of many of the trees are beginning to fall, and several of the limes and ash trees are already nearly stripped.

The weather has been warm, and except a few of the nights about the 20th of September, and last night (the 18th of October,) there has been very little frost. During several nights, about the 10th, there were heavy fogs. Since the full moon, however, the days and nights have both been more clear. The wind has blown chiefly from the south-west, west, and north-west, but last night previously to the frost, it veered round to the east.

September 24.—In consequence of the late severe frosts, the flies are become so torpid that their feet stick to the windows as though there was something glutinous upon the glass; and it is not without considerable difficulty they are able to walk. On turning over Mr. White's Observations on Natural History, I find a remark on this subject so interesting, that I am induced to transcribe it. "It has been observed that divers kinds of flies, besides their sharp-hooked nails, have also skinny palms, or flaps to their feet, whereby they are enabled to adhere to any smooth bodies, and even to walk on ceilings, with their backs downward, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere on these flaps; the weight of which they easily overcome in warm weather, when they are brisk and alert. But, in the decline of the year, this resistance becomes too mighty for their diminished strength; and we see flies labouring along, and lug-ging their feet in windows as if they stuck fast to the glass, and it is with the utmost difficulty they can draw one foot after another, and disengage their hollow caps from the slippery surface. Upon the same principle that flies stick and support themselves, do boys, by way of play, carry heavy weights by only a piece of wet leather at the end of a string, clapped close on the surface of a stone."

October 2.—A grey phalarope (*tringa lobata* of Linnæus), was shot and brought to me. This is a very uncommon bird in most parts of Great Britain.

From the return of warmer weather for some days past, the house flies have recovered their usual activity, and are now able both to fly and run about without difficulty.

The fruit of the elder, barberry, black briony (*tamus communis* of Linnæus), and woody nightshade (*solanum dulcamara*), black thorn or sloe, hawthorn and bramble, is now ripe.

The haws and blackberries have been remarked to be much more abundant this year than they have been for several years past.

The strawberry-tree (*arbutus unedo*) is in flower.

October 4.—The gossamer was very teasing about the middle of this day. Early in the morning I did not remark it to be floating about, but at noon, on walking betwixt three and four miles into the country, my hat and clothes were in a measure covered by it and the titillating sensation on my face was very unpleasant.

October 6.—The wasps and hornets are in great numbers about the apple-trees, where the fruit is ripe.

October 8.—A woodcock was seen this day, but I have been informed that woodcocks have been shot in Dorsetshire several days ago.

October 10.—Primroses and polyantheses are beginning to flower.

As I have not seen any of the hirundines for the last day or two, I presume they have all taken their departure.

Hampshire.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE dryness of the weather in the preceding month, has retarded the sowing of wheat on strong lands, which are so bound that they will not work; but on loams, and light friable soils, much has already been done; and some seasonable mild rain would make the tilths and clover leys on strong lands work kindly and well, and which, without a previous good soaking, they will not do.

The early sown wheats come up well, with strong healthy blades, and the winter tares and rye look very promising. In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 68s. 7d.; Barley, 39s. 1d.; and Oats, 27s. 9d.

The crops of Turnips which escaped the mildew grow fast; and the valuable Swedish sort, which have been less affected, are universally thriving and good.

Pastures on moist cool lands look green, and still afford good keep; on dry and elevated situations, they have suffered much.

The winter crops of Potatoes are nearly taken up, and prove to be abundant and good.

From the mildness of the season, the young and store cattle are kept out of the yards, which has occasioned but little barley to have been as yet brought to market; yet the good accounts already given of the crops of grain, are fully verified both as to quantity and quality.

Lean stock still continues low from the dearthness, and in some places the scarcity, of green winter food. Pork is on the advance, and fat beef and mutton, in the country markets, experience dull sales at reduced prices. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s.; per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. to 5s.; Pork, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

**T**HE last number of the Botanical Magazine, (249) contains, 1. *Babiana stricta* (y) *purpurea* a purple flowered variety of a species, of which two others have already appeared in the Magazine. Jacquin considered this as a distinct species, as did Mr. Gawler himself in the Annals of Botany, but has not been able to detect characters by which it can be distinguished, without having recourse to colour, always deemed insufficient to establish a species upon; nevertheless in this instance it has not been observed to change. 2. *Babiana sulphurea*; another species approaching very near to the last, or perhaps closer to *B. plicata*, betwixt which the author considers it as intermediate. Mr. Gawler first established this genus, the species of which were before referred sometimes to *Gladiolus*, sometimes to *Ixia*, deriving the name from the circumstance that the bulbs of these plants afford a principal article of the food of the baboons, in the neighbourhood of the Cape. No genus in this natural order is better defined. 3. *Hesperantha cinnamomea*. Another genus established by the same author, from the formerly numerous and heterogeneous assemblage under the name of *Ixia*. The species of this genus are all night flowering, and admired for their fragrance. 4. *Phalangium ramosum*; united by Linnæus to his genus *Anthericum*, but Mr. Gawler, with most of the later botanists, follow Haller, in keeping *Phalangium* distinct from *Anthericum*. 5. *Martynia proboscidea*. The lurid aspect of the flower, the nauseous smell of the bruised plant, the inflated calyx, the rough



rough seeds, appear to bring this plant nearer to the *Solanæ* than the *Bignoniæ*; Dr. Sims has not ventured to touch upon the subject. 6. *Clethra arborescens*. It is remarkable if this handsome flowering shrub, which for twenty years past has not been uncommon in this country, should not have been before figured. 7. *Melaleuca nerifolia*. A plant newly introduced from New South Wales, by Mr. Barr, at Ball's-pond, Islington. Though the fruit of this plant has never been seen by Dr. Sims, he does not hesitate to decide that it does not belong to the genus with which it is here arranged. It has neither the habit nor the aroma of a *Melaleuca*; but being undoubtedly a congener of Dr. Smith's *Melaleuca laurina*, is at present left in the genus. 8. *Rosa multiflora*, or the bramble-flowered rose. This new rose was imported from China by Mr. Evans, of the East-India house, and was expected to have produced yellow flowers, a deception of the cunning Chinese to enhance its value. Should it be found to bloom freely, it will prove a valuable acquisition to our gardens, especially if it will bear the severity of our winters, which is highly probable, as most of the Japan plants are found to do so. It corresponds, except in colour, in every respect, with the description of *Rosa Multiflora*, in Thunberg's *Flora Japonica*, whence it was thought necessary to retain that name, otherwise *rubiflora* would have been much better; indeed it does not appear certain that it does not belong to the genus *Rubus*. Number 28 of the *Paradisus Londinensis* (not received last month) contains, 1. *Rhododendrum chrysanthum*, here called *officinale*, the flowers being of a pale primrose, not a golden colour. An infusion of the young leaves is said to be a very valuable remedy in rheumatic affections. Mr. Salisbury does not approve of Jussieu's division of the natural order of the *bicornes* of Linnaeus into two, and remarks very justly, that such division separates plants so very nearly related, as to have been hitherto very generally considered as belonging to the same genus. This very rare plant, native of the coldest parts of Siberia, was communicated by Mr. Woodford. 2. *Ipomœa repanda*, native of the West Indies, worthy of culture for the sake of its fine scarlet flowers, but will hardly bloom without there is room in the stove to train its branches to a great length. 3. *Myroboma fragrans*, the *Epidendrum rubrum* of Lamarck, and one of the species of *Vanilla*. We have repeatedly criticised this author's proneness to give new names, but did this disposition show itself only as in the present instance, to the exclusion of the vulgar appellations by which plants are called in the countries, where they are indigenous, our controversy with him would soon cease. Though we must still think that the same objection will not hold against words which have nothing offensive to the ear in their sound, such as *Vanilla* from the Spanish word *Vaina* a Sheath, as against *Rotterump*, *Skogsfioier*, *Retschumuchta*, and many other equally barbarous words here enumerated, as names for which their respective countries have a claim to participate with Spain in the honour of an adoption. This plant flowered for the first time in this country, in April last, in the collection of the Right Honourable Charles Greville, esq. at Paddington. Number 29 of the same work contains, 1. *Corybas acutiflorus*, a singular little plant of the *Orchis* tribe, from New-Holland, communicated by the Countess of Essex, here supposed to be a new genus. 2. *Pancratium amboinense*, here called *P. nervifolium*. 3. *Prenanthes alba* of Michaux, here named *P. suavis*. A native of North America. It is here remarked, that Gaertner alone has fixed the proper limits between *Prenanthes* and *Chondrilla*, the former having a sessile, the latter a stipitate pappus, and seeds more wedge shaped, compressed and furrowed, according to which our *Prenanthes muralis* is a real *Chondrilla*.

In English botany, besides six cryptogamous plants, we have *Scheuchzeria palustris*, an alpine boggy plant, not known as a native of Britain till discovered by the Reverend Mr. Dalton, last June, in Lakeby-Car, near Borough bridge, Yorkshire. 2. *Sedum forsterianum*. A new species of *Sedum*, hitherto confounded with *rupestre*, found by Edward Forster, jun. esq. on the rock at the fall of the Rhydoll, near the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire. 3. *Thlaspi birtum*, a scarce species, very near to *campestre*, and as the latter is found with hairy fruit, and the former with smooth, not to be distinguished by the usual specific character. Mr. Leathes, as Dr. Smith says, justly observes, that the elongated style, projecting far beyond the lobes of the pouch, will always distinguish this plant from *campestre*, whose short style is just equal to those lobes. The *birtum* has a perennial root, and flowers a month or six weeks earlier than *campestre*. 4. *Brassica orientalis*. 5. *Salix pentandra*. 6. *Salix b. color*. Since the death of Mr. Crowe, who paid particular attention to the willows, Dr. Smith has suspended his labours on this genus, which he now resumes with reluctance, but thinks himself called on to take care that the treasures which his late friend Mr. Crowe had collected, should not be lost to the public. Number 99 of the *Botanist's Repository*, contains 1. *Crinum latifolium*, as it is here called, but undoubtedly a species of *amaryllis*, and only referred to the former genus, in consequence of bearing bulbs instead of capsules, which cannot afford a specific, much less a generic distinction. 2. *Fragaria indica*, has very much the habit of *Potentilla reptans*, and its flowers a bright yellow, but the fruit is fleshy, though too insipid to be eatable; from the collection of the Right Honourable Mr. Greville. 3. *Vaccinium nitidum*, a very pretty little shrub from the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Brame. 4. *Cinchona caribæa*, from the collection of Mr. Lambert, who has written a *Monograph* on this genus. 5. *Dianthus alpinus*, a beautiful

beautiful species from the very magnificent collection of Mr. Swainson, at Twickenham. Number 100 of the same contains, 1. A dwarf variety of *Dahlia pinnata*, from the collection at Holland house. 2. *Nicotiana glutinosa*, a species of tobacco that has never been uncommon in our gardens since the year 1759, when it was cultivated by Philip Miller. It is extremely different from the other known species, by the flowers growing in a second raceme, and being somewhat irregular, or subringent, and having one segment of the calyx much larger than the rest, far more important characters than any that are mentioned in the Repository. 3. *Melaleuca nerifolia*, of Botanical Magazine, here called *M. Salicifolia*. 4. *Pæonia daurica*, in many respects similar to *P. peregrina*, of Botanical Magazine, but leaves very glaucous and capsules divaricate. 5. *S. Xeranthemum herbaceum*.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of September, to the 24th of October, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.30. Oct. 19. Wind S. E.  
Lowest 29.38. Oct. 23. Wind S. W.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 66°. Oc. 13. Wind S. E.  
Lowest 34°. Oct. 24. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 5-tenths of an inch. } Between the evenings of the 19th and 20th the mercury fell from 30.20 to 29.70.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 15°. } On the morning of the 18th the mercury stood at 55°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth.

We have heard it asserted, upon the authority of a gentleman who is said to have paid much and long attention to the state of the weather, that there are usually twenty five fair days in October. If this were generally the case, the present month is unquestionably an exception, as will be seen below. But in looking back upon the journal for the last few years, we find that our observations by no means correspond with the fact referred to. In last October there were twenty-two; in October, 1805, there were nineteen only; in October, 1804, there were only eighteen; in October, 1803, there were twenty-two; and in the same month, of 1802, there were exactly twenty-five days on which there was no falling weather.

The average height of the barometer for the whole month is 29.532; that of the thermometer is 57°, which is much greater than it has been for some years during the month of October, 52° being about the average for the last six years, though in 1803 it was 51°; but in 1805 it was only 47°. There have been several heavy fogs; that on the evening of the 5th instant, the fog was so considerable as to be productive of some accidents. The 22d was a completely wet day, and in the evening it was very stormy; the quantity of rain, however, has, upon the whole month, been below the average. The number of days without rain is twenty, of which very few can be denominated brilliant. The wind has been chiefly in the West.

A comet has been visible the greater part of the month in the evening. On the 24th it made a beautiful appearance between half past six and eight, after which the clouds intercepted the sight: it would not, however, set till about eleven. There seems no reason why it should not be visible some time longer to this part of the globe. On Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, at about a quarter past eight, it was observed by Mr. Firminger, who ascertained its right ascension to be 15h. 16' 4", declination 7° 23' 25". About seven o'clock on the 24th it was observed nearly in the West, and about 40° above the horizon.

The comet was observed on the 26th at half past six in the evening by a capital instrument, in the hands of a very able astronomer, to whom the tail appeared evidently curved, from which he infers it is now in the perihelion. Its elements have been already calculated by Burckhardt at Paris: of these we shall give an account hereafter.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable communication from Mr. Bels'ham, the very interesting one from Saxony, and the Enquirer from the pen of Mr. Cumberland, will appear in our next.

We are desired by W. H. to inform CEconomos that he is preparing an Ink and Apparatus, which he trusts will answer the end desired.